

# BULLETIN

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R. S. STURTEVANT, Editor  
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# THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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## COMMENTS ON INTERMEDIATES

BY

THE BROTHERS SASS AND SHERMAN DUFFY

If, as the late W. R. Dykes declared, the *germanica* section of the genus *iris* is an abstraction, the intermediate section is even a more vague generality because the *germanica* section has been tossed into it along with some of the early blooming tall bearded varieties and it might as well contain many of the *oneocyclus* section if time of blooming is the basis of the classification.

For the very reason that the term intermediate has become rather indefinite in meaning and also because the first representatives of this section were not particularly outstanding irises and by no means comparable in garden value with either the *pumilas* on one side or the tall bearded on the other, tagging an iris with the label of intermediate was giving it a handicap in popular favor.

But to those fortunate iris admirers who have visited the farms of H. P. and Jacob Sass in Nebraska, the term "intermediate" has become one of glittering allure and meaning. To look at the Sass intermediates is to realize at once the opportunities we are losing. This is also true of the *pumilas* as they have developed them, for they have raised the little fellows up to the standards of beauty of the old intermediates and the new intermediates into a position of competition even in size, texture and color with the best of the tall bearded and with a claim for greater clarity of color in the intermediates than in the tall bearded class.

The intermediate section, like the Nordie race, is an academic invention. The Nordics were created by the Ph. D.'s; the intermediates were created by iris authorities because they couldn't place them anywhere. A series of hybrids between *pumilas* and tall bearded originated by W. J. Caparne in the Island of Guernsey and marketed first in 1901 founded the race of intermediates. I have a dim recollection of seeing somewhere that Mr. Caparne claimed that *oneocyclus* blood also entered into this race to some

extent. In this respect, Mr. Jacob Sass is outstepping Caparne with a series of pumila onco-regelia hybrids of outstanding interest.

In 1908 and 1910, the German firm of Goos und Koenemann put out another series of pumila-tall bearded hybrids similar to, if not duplicating to a great extent, the Caparne series. The class was distinct. The plants bloomed after the pumilas, were of low stature, and bridged the intermediate period between the two races. Pumila blood was the distinguishing mark. Later cengialti hybrids of early blooming habit were tossed into this class and then the germanica class.

The intermediate iris as the Sass Brothers consider it follows the original line. Their intermediates contain pumila blood but you'd never guess it to look at some of these huge flowered beauties like Chief, Challenger, Doxa, Nymph and Ragusa. Compared with the old series such as Dorothea, Walhalla, Etta, Ingeborg, etc., it seems almost justifiable to call it a new race. The colors of the tall bearded, with the exception of amoenas and plicatas, have been achieved, the reds being particularly fine and striking. As many of them have plicata blood, the Sass Brothers hope to find plicata intermediates. Their latest type is a true intermediate variegata of Iris King coloring.

The Alphabetical Check List shows some 78 intermediates, the symposium about 40. The Sass Brothers have them in thousands and almost any one of them would be a welcome addition to anybody's garden. So far they have named ten.

They have intercrossed pumilas, intermediates, and tall bearded until the pumilas rise to a height of 16 inches and the intermediates to a maximum of 3 feet. The iris season starts at the beginning of April and is a continuous performance without a break in color until late June, pumilas merging into intermediates and intermediates into tall bearded and all with a quality of bloom that is astonishing.

Out of all these experiments, the work conducted by Mr. Hans Sass in intermediates having extended over a period of 20 years, have come most interesting results. Out of it has come a race of fall bloomers; a few that blossom off and on all season; pumilas with two or more blooms to a stem and a hint of pumila types in the tall blooming season, one little iris, listed sometimes as a pumila, Pyxie, being a miniature Jubilee in coloring but blooming with the late irises.

The Sass Brothers have worked together and collaborated in their breeding experiments but to Mr. Hans Sass is due most credit for the development of the intermediates. He has written a history of his work in breeding up to the present line of pumilas and intermediates and Mr. Jacob Sass has written of the physical characteristics of their product.

By H. P. SASS

As an amateur flower grower, I acquired a small collection of iris mostly of the older German type and a few Siberian varieties. I soon got interested in this flower and added other varieties and species. Especially the dwarf varieties attracted my attention and as the advance guard of the iris season I would not be without them.

It is now some 15 or 20 years since I received about a dozen of the named pumila hybrids and some of the Caparne and Goos und Koenemann intermediates. The pumila Atroviolacea was found scattered through the country at that time and Azurea was added later. Both of these pumilas are fine for rock gardens and also as edgings for raised beds. In my opinion the pumila hybrids are adapted for the same purpose. They are also fine if planted with early tulips or daffodils.

These so-called pumila hybrids have no blood of true pumila and I have come to the conclusion that they are true chamaeiris. All intermix and seed freely, and although there is variation in color and size of flower, height of stem and foliage, the general type is the same. I have made many crosses between Atroviolacea and other bearded irises, including mesopotamica, and while pods set they proved to be empty. Last spring I tried Azurea and secured some seed from Azurea and several filled pods from the pumila hybrids.

In our earlier breeding, we used the older tall bearded. My brother gave me a nice blue seedling with plenty of pollen which I used on Mme. Chereau. From about 35 seedlings which bloomed in 1912 I selected a tall large flowered blue variety which I used for further breeding and a strain of this variety runs through most of my present day seedlings. It is also the seed parent of Autumn King.

My iris breeding received an impetus when the intermediates Dorothea and Ingeborg bloomed the first time. In order to have

their colors on tall branching stems and with the flowers perhaps still larger I crossed them with tall varieties but the intermediates proved sterile both ways. When I later crossed them with pumila hybrids I obtained some seed but inferior varieties.

At this time I had a great many pumila hybrid seedlings, so had a few flowers through the whole iris season which gave me a chance to fertilize them with pollen from the tall bearded varieties. Most of the intermediates from pollen of Amas, trojana and Caterina came in white and blue, while those from pollen of Parisiana showed greater variation, including yellow colors. Later, by breeding blended pumila hybrids with blends in the tall group, I secured a variety of blends in yellow and smoky red.

In this breeding for more color in the intermediates, I always aimed to carry these colors into the tall bearded group, especially the yellow and the white. I had made many attempts for a large and tall yellow from the variegatas but with little success and it is a very complicated matter to break through the barrier of the intermediates. I succeeded with a white but am not sure with the yellow color.

I have some fine yellow intermediates of mesopotamica parentage which will produce some seed if crossed with tall lavenders but not from pollen of the yellow varieties.

I have wasted much time with inbreeding intermediates but there is always some chance seed. These seedlings are generally pumila hybrids and intermediates and again a few intermediate between the two types. Among the second generation intermediates, I have a few that seed freely with the tall bearded. These are later blooming and merge into the late bearded varieties.

From one of these crossed with a tall lavender cypriana, I have some large flowered whites which bloomed for the first time last spring. These were promptly crossed with Wambliska, my brother's new marvel in white, and I secured a lot of seed.

One of the first pumila hybrids we received came in a shipment from the late Rev. C. S. Harrison of York, Neb. It was a blue variety labeled "Crimean hybrid" and proved to be a variety that bloomed again in the fall. We later had many fall blooming dwarfs in the garden and by breeding these with Autumn King, one is sure of getting some fall blooming intermediates. Autumn Queen is of such parentage and not only blooms again in the fall but is apt to bloom at any time through the season.

Another pumila hybrid, Socrates, struck me by its reddish color and I raised many seedlings of it. From a first batch of chance seed I obtained only three colors, in about equal proportions, dark red-purple, deep yellow and blue. This gave me the impression that the red color in Socrates is a mixture of yellow and blue.

My brother raised a large flowering fragrant blue variety at the time which I crossed with Socrates and obtained several very large flowered pumila hybrids. One of these I have mostly used in breeding and, I believe, it has added size to my intermediates.

My brother and myself work hand in hand in breeding, not only exchanging plants but also new ideas in breeding. My brother has now crossed the pumila hybrids with the susiana hybrids with wonderful results.

BY JACOB SASS

The breeding experiments of my brother and myself have been carried on over a period of about 20 years. We bred our varieties by crossing pumilas with tall bearded varieties. The old Caparne and Goos und Koenemann intermediates, while not entirely sterile, are nearly so. They will cross with certain varieties but the amount of seed is always small.

My idea of an intermediate is a cross between tall bearded irises and pumilas, not simply early blooming tall bearded irises. The pumilas, pumila hybrids, intermediates and tall bearded varieties overlap each other in blooming season and give a continuous display from the time the first pumilas open until mid-June.

The general range of bloom here is as follows:

Pumila hybrids—April 20 to May 8.

Intermediates—May 4 to May 20.

Tall Bearded—May 18 to June 10.

The blooming season of the intermediates is from 16 to 20 days. We have no amoena and plicata intermediates but nearly all the other colors in the tall bearded group are represented in intermediates. A new one which bloomed for the first time last spring was a true variegata bicolor, somewhat like Iris King, but the standards were not as smoky as Iris King and the falls were redder.

Pyxie, which has been listed as a pumila, is of Jubilee coloring, a dwarf late bloomer. We have some intermediates from pumilas crossed with plicatas and it may be possible to develop plicata intermediates from these. The number of our intermediate seedlings now runs into thousands. We have named ten.

Our two and three flowered pumila varieties spring from a cross between pumila hybrids and intermediates and also from chance seedlings of intermediates.

The range in height of the pumilas and pumila hybrids is from 6 to 16 inches. That of our intermediates is from 18 to 36 inches.

The bloom of the pumilas ranges from small to the size of a medium sized tall bearded. The intermediates range the same as the tall bearded with some of them very large as Challenger and Doxa. All types of flower appear among the intermediates. Not many are ruffled but we have the horizontal, flaring and drooping falls. Most of them have good substance. The intermediates are free bloomers and usually carry from six to ten flowers to a stem.

We have obtained greater clarity of color, I think, in some of the crosses between tall bearded and intermediates than are found in the tall bearded section. This is true, I think, especially in red purple (some nearly red), in blue purple, white and yellow. They should be in solid color without stripings or discoloration at the haft.

All the intermediates bloom with the Darwin tulips and are particularly useful for color plans with the tulips. The pumilas bloom with the daffodils and are equally fine for color plans.

Just as in the tall bearded irises, the rhizomes of the intermediates depend in size upon their parentage. Those from Cardinal and mesopotamica certainly have large rhizomes. In general, they are a little smaller than the late flowering group. The foliage also shows the same variation as the later group.

I have a few seedlings of pumila hybrids crossed on Susiana hybrids—Beatrix and Saturnus. These seedlings show both onocyclus and pumila blood. They are dark blue purple with a black blotch on the fall.

Following are the named Sass intermediates now in commerce:

Autumn Queen—White, fine form but short stem. (White pumila hybrid by Autumn King.)

Ambera (new)—Very large amber yellow of good substance; 28 to 30 inches.

Challenger—S. dull dark purple, very large overlapping; F. dark blackish violet; leaves two inches wide; blooms over a very long season and is one of the largest flowering of the section.

Chief—A large flowered royal purple, 22 inches, and one of the latest of the intermediates to bloom.

Cyrus (new) (*pumila* hybrid  $\times$  *mesopotamica*)—Amber yellow, darker center on falls; fine form and substance; 36 inches.

Doxa (formerly Olive Giant)—A medley of soft creams, olive and mauve; very large flowering.

Golden Harvest—S. olive yellow, bluish sheen towards haft; falls citron yellow; haft sulphur striped white with blue and brown reflections.

Nymph—A large empire yellow self.

Nyx—Blackish violet; 24 inches.

Ragusa—S. pansy-purple, erect; F. very dark blackish red-purple; 5 to 7 blooms on 26 inch stem. One of the best red-purple blends.

Ultra—Nearly ultramarine blue. Blooms again in the fall.

Ballona—(Name not accepted and withdrawn.) Of Dolly Madison coloring but pinker.

In addition to these named ones there are innumerable whites of unusual quality and yellows ranging from cream to greater depth than Prairie Gold, the deepest clear yellow in the tall bearded section.



Mrs. Waters' terraced garden. The Ohio River and Cincinnati city in the distance.

## ERNEST HENRY WILSON 1876-1930

Ernest Henry Wilson, the first American citizen to receive the Veitch Memorial and the Victoria medals bestowed by the Royal Horticultural Society, met death tragically on October 15, 1930, together with his wife in an automobile accident. He had followed in the footsteps of Douglas, of Hooker and others of the plant explorers, many of whom were sent out under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society and other contributors but, with the possible exception of Reginald Farrer, no other explorer has shared his pleasures more generously with the public than Dr. Wilson. Four journeys into Western China were made before 1913 and a final grand tour was made in 1919. As a result of these journeys and of the affinity for Chinese flora to New England conditions the Arnold Arboretum has brought to our gardens a wealth of species of hardy trees or shrubs. Of the many first brought to our knowledge the Beauty Bush (*Kolwitzia amabilis*) Dr. Wilson considered the finest of them all.

His ability to present his scientific knowledge in a popular form, in lectures, articles, and books, and his later appointment as Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum on the death of Prof. Sargent brought fame. The gardening world mourns the loss of one of its greatest exponents.

Through his connection with the Arboretum many hundreds of us were brought into contact with his genial personality and though his interest was centered in trees and shrubs, so keen a practical gardener did not quite scorn herbaceous material. As members of the Iris Society we may owe him credit only for *Iris Wilsoni*\* but, as lovers of gardens, some of our finest backgrounds owe their beauty to his adventurings.

Dr. Wilson was born in Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire, England, February 15, 1876. His modest beginnings were as a practical gardener in nursery and florist establishments. Who could have visioned his future, its early vicissitudes and its developing fame?

\* *I. Wilsoni*. C. H. Wright figured in Bot. Mag. 6: 8340, Dykes, Gen. Iris t. h.

## IN APPRECIATION

MRS. J. OTIS WARDWELL

Mrs. J. Otis Wardwell died at her home in Haverhill on Saturday, December 13, 1930.

She was a life-member of the Iris Society. She had belonged for many years to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which in 1927 awarded her their bronze medal "for a walled garden of superior merit." Every true horticultural project met her generous and instant response and the list would be a long and inspiring one. But how little these things tell of her. How seldom indeed do we see one of whom we can say—"Her sense of beauty, her taste were unerring"—not alone in things of the garden but in everything that is irrevocably bound up in that which we call "the greatest of arts—the art of living." ". . . . there must be many who—although they have never written a book or painted a picture or composed a piece of music—are experts in the greatest of all arts—the art of living. . . . There are men and women of such richness and charm of mind and character that they not only enjoy life intensely but contribute daily to the happiness and inspiration of others."

ELEANOR P. JONES.

## A CALIFORNIA IRIS JOURNAL

LENA M. LOTHROP

Feb. 14 Dora Longdon is full of naked bloom. Dora has a shameless fashion of blooming in winter without even one leaf.

Feb. 17 The falls of Max are richly veined gold and the effect is velvety. The beard is orange. The flower has almost no stem.

Mar. 1 I brought in an armful of the soft yellow Soledad.

Mar. 4 Miss Hinckley and I visited Mr. Giridlian's iris garden in Pasadena. His garden is full of rare species and their hybrids. Susiana, closely planted, occupies a bed at least 6 feet wide by 25 feet long. (It extends the full length of a cottage.) The gem of the garden today is a row of Isolda. It is not unlike Charon, but seemed larger and better. (On consulting the Iris "Red Book" I find that the parentage of Isolda and Charon is the same.) These Regelia and Oncocyclus irises are lovely, but are too dull in color tone to add much to the garden picture.

Mar. 11 Reticulata is in full bloom in Dr. Berry's garden.

Mar. 12 Both the blue and white unguicularis are still in bloom. Mireille is out. It is brownish purple. The haft is yellow and the beard, what there is of it, is certainly orange.

Mar. 18 If Marocain ever reaches the ten inches allowed it in the catalogues it will be perfect.

Mar. 19 The poise and grace of San Gabriel, on her 54-inch stem, is not surpassed by any other iris. If we had only one variety and that one was San Gabriel we would not be so badly off. Japonica is growing and blooming like a weed where I placed it north of the wall. The blooms remind me of happy faces. I have a feeling that it delights in showing off its dainty flowers.

Mar. 23 San Gabriel stood jauntily through a rain and hail storm. A few petals are missing but there is no woe-begone or bedraggled appearance about the flowers.

Mar. 24 Cretan has been blooming for some time—fine large blooms on tall stems. I keep bamboo rods in about the clump because the stems play snake. A bit of raffia passed loosely about the stem and the stake causes it to straighten up at once.  
Usually Gold Imperial blooms with Cretan.

Mar. 28 Soledad is about over. Bucharica, with a ridge for a beard, and masking as an ear in corn foliage, is in bloom. How did she lose her sword foliage?  
Diana is in bloom. I have decided to discard her, but with some regret. She reminds me, not of a goddess, but of the shaded wools

of long ago. The tips of the falls being darkest, the color shades up to almost white on the top of her domed standards.

Mar. 29 Purdyi is one of the most exquisite of the Californias. The ground color of my purdyi is pure glistening white with a delicate rouging of rosy lavender on the falls. It blooms reliably year after year.

The dusky Cherokee Maid is blooming and also Ibpall. They, too, are dependable.

Mar. 30 To-day we visited both Mr. White's and Dr. Berry's gardens. San Gabriel is in its prime. There were masses of Purissima. I noted that the falls of Purissima are round and broader than San Gabriel and more flaring. If Purissima has a fault it is in the too heavy stem. Osprey was fine. It is much superior to Souv. de Loetitia Michaud, but it also has a fault and that is that it fades in the sun. A noticeable iris in Mr. White's garden was an un-introduced seedling from Mr. Salbach's garden. It is a large, light blue with a yellow throat and gorgeous beard. I think Mr. White calls it "Yellow ground Marian Mohr." Mauna Loa was beginning to bloom.

In the Regelia and Oncocyclus garden were blooming Persephone in quantity, the rare Oncocyclus sari, which has very precise markings and a very large patch for the size of the fall; and there was a charming hybrid of lorteti, Massilia. Most of the flower stems carried tags, with a short story of what had been done to them.

Apr. 3 Saw a blue savannarum in Dr. Williams' garden which was collected in Louisiana. Much bluer than mine, which was collected in Florida, and smoother in color. Tall and large.

Apr. 4 We went to Pasadena to-day. There was nothing exciting in Mr. Giridian's garden so we drove on up to Mr. Milliken's (Southern California Iris Gardens). The first thing we saw was a field of Saturnus planted under trees. A lovely sight. Mr. Milliken told us that a landscape architect plans to use it in drifts with light daffodils. There were some fine Dutch iris also.

Beds of bearded irises were bordered with a darling little blue-purple Regelia hybrid of Mrs. Dean's originating. It was a mass of color. There were several interesting pogo-cyclus irises under number. Purissima was lovely planted with Souv. de Loetitia Michaud. We liked Primavera very much. It is a rather large translucent yellow that is free from buff tones. It furnished lovely clumps of yellow here and there through the garden. The most outstanding iris in the garden was Pacific. The flower is large and is a deep clear blue throughout, even the beard is the same clear blue. The texture is fine and the substance good.

Perhaps the rarest flower in the garden was a yellow fulva collected in the south by a friend of Mr. Milliken's.

Apr. 7 In Dr. Berry's garden is a magnificent clump of Mauna Loa in bloom and also Osprey. Osprey appears grayish white in the distance but a "close-up" reveals it to be a most exquisite pale

lavender blue. There are a number of Regelia and Onococylus in bloom. Vaga, stolonifera, Turkoman, Korola, Leichtlini, Clotho, and sari (lupina) which has a red patch on the fall.

Apr. 11 Miss Hinckley and I drove to Pasadena again to-day and after lunch went up to Mr. Milliken's. The field of *Saturnus* was still in bloom. There was one bloom of *Saga*, a saucy fellow with a red patch for a beard. The newly opened flowers of *Semele* (pogocyclo) were pretty, but not so charming were the older flowers. A block of *Carmelo* was most attractive.

*Feldspar* was one of the first flowers to attract us. It has translucent quality and lovely soft color.

One group of rich color set me exclaiming and hunting for the tag and it proved to be an old and admired friend, *Aurelle*! *Messtor* is another rich velvety flower. *Moonlight* opened while we were there. I like it but wish it had more height. Saw *Endymion* again. I write it on my want list every year but there always seem to be others I want more. I went back again and again to see *Azrael* and made four x's after its name on my list. I have not cared much for *J. J. Dean* but the color does carry well in the garden and it is a long season variety.

Santa Barbara is beautiful. *Pacific* still holds the center of the stage in this garden. *California Blue* is open to-day. It is not so blue as *Pacific* but is a larger, more loosely formed flower on a taller stem. *Rosultra* is a bright pink that hits the eye as one comes into the garden. It blooms on a tall stem and is floriferous, but the form is not so good as some and the color is not smooth. There was a lovely garden picture composed of a large clump of *Mauna Loa* with a block of *Lord Lambourne* near at hand. Beyond was the lovely, flaring, blue *Santa Barbara* and in front the yellow throated *Argentina*.

Apr. 16 The Pasadena Flower Show is being held in a huge tent and I noticed that the light filtering through the tent changed the hues of the irises. *Bravura*, *Rosultra*, *William Mohr*, *Endymion*, *Violet Lake*, *San Francisco*, *Mauna Loa*, *Shasta* and *Los Angeles* were some of the most outstanding irises shown. *Osprey* showed more color than usual because it had opened inside. *Pacific* did not show so well. The light seemed to take from its blue tone. *Louis Bel* attracted more than its share of attention. In comparing *Los Angeles* with *San Francisco* we decided that we liked *Los Angeles* the better. It was here that we had the privilege of first meeting Miss Sturtevant and Miss Edlmann.

Apr. 16 In my own garden the most perfect stems of bloom are *Moa*. My enjoyment of them is tempered by the fear that when this bloom is over she will pass out for she has not increased. She seems to have the idea that once she has made the effort to produce seed her duty to this world is done and promptly prepares to pass on to the next. I do my best to thwart her intention and absorb her beauty.

Last year Swazi was gorgeous but this year the great husky rhizomes are just sleeping. Pacific and Claridad vie with each other for blueness so I exchanged their pollen. (Without results.) Leverrier is one of the most prodigal of irises and it is a color needed in the garden. Flanked by Princess Beatrice and surrounded by Donna Nook and the cold aristocrat, Lady Charles Allom, with Rialgar near, a pretty iris picture is formed. I have a tall seedling the color of Leverrier, but better form with wider segments which may take its place in my garden. The most admired pink is Rheingauperle. I gave to the tousle-headed Midwest a serious talking last year with good results. It is taller than ever before and has fewer freak blooms. I am very fond of the soft toned Mons. Arnal and the deeper Le Grand Ferre. They are wonderfully free bloomers. In garden effect Le Grand Ferre is not unlike Lord Lambourne and it is a better flower. The magnificent blooms of Magnifica almost hide the foliage. With heavier substance what a wonderful thing it would be!

Bruno is splendid and is really dependable.

Apr. 18 Miss Hinckley brought Miss Sturtevant and Miss Edlmann to see my garden and we all drove on to Dr. Williams' place. Saw there an unknown iris species collected by Dr. Small, and clumps of the beautiful white hexagona. The intensely blue savannarum was still in bloom, also Purpurea, Cacique and douglasiana. Dr. Williams had some interesting siberica seedlings.

Miss Edlmann examined a pale yellow Californian in my garden. She thought it a variant of purdyi but I rather doubt it. I self pollinated the flower and we may know more about it later.

Apr. 22 Our Iris Show opened to-day. The hexagona, spuria, Regelia, Oneoculus, and California sections attract a great deal of attention. A single specimen Californica was shown—the petals of which are broader than any other of the California section I have seen. It has thick waxy substance and the color is warm yellow with sparse heavy veining of maroon.

Apr. 24 The Redlands Show is on. Aeropolis is outstanding. It is a large blue-purple with velvety falls, but it is not so blue as San Diego, which I had not seen before. The segments of the latter are round and slightly ruffled at the edges. It is "different."

Apr. 25 We drove to Pasadena to-day, particularly to see the Essig seedlings in Mr. Milliken's gardens. The garden was beautiful. There were masses of bloom everywhere. El Capitan towered in the background. A stately spike of Aurifero, growing against the thick green foliage of an orange tree will never be forgotten. (Dr. Berry thinks this is one of the finest of the Mohr-Mitchell introductions). As we walked down a path we came to the exquisite Marquisette which I loved at first sight. Then came quantities of Sir Michael. There is no more beautiful iris grown than Sir Michael and he is generous of his blooms and willing to increase.

A new color caught our eyes—a row of irises of a soft terra cotta red with velvety falls—the flowers large, on tall stems and evidently a profuse bloomer. We were quite excited and searched for the name tag but none was to be found. So we went for an attendant and were informed that it is a seedling of Mr. Milliken's. We think he is altogether too composed and modest about this seedling but he may be just "putting on." If it were mine I would not be able to sleep nights.

Dolly Madison showed up well at a distance. It has something the effect of Ramona. Among the irises from Wellesley Farms were a number new to us. We liked Snow White, Ambrosia, Gold Standard and Autumn Glow. Of the Essig seedlings which we had not seen were a yellow, Sundew, Tahoe (this name is to be changed), which is another good blue of distinct form, and Rose Mitchell, a large "pink" of smooth color and firm texture.

May 5 For twelve months I have been hoping and planning to go with other iris folk to Berkeley during their iris season. Berkeley, with the gardens of Prof. Mitchell, Mr. Salbach, Prof. James and Prof. Essig, is a Mecca to iris lovers. The season came and one by one the others decided they could not go. Reluctantly I gave it up thinking: "If I keep my mind and heart set on going the way will open up some time," when, lo and behold, the way opened wide for this year.

May 14 Oakland. Miss Hinckley and I attended the meetings of the Federation as good club women and delegates should.

May 15 After the Woman's Club Garden Section Breakfast, with conscience clear, we got an early start for Mr. Salbach's garden. Most of the morning was spent there. From the street, or highway, one descends to the house and garden which ambles on down the hill. On the slope below the street very effective drifts of Fro were blooming. Douglasiana trailed in happy abandon. An unusually rich magenta foxglove gave spikes of accent.

The bed of Santa Barbara was finer than I had ever seen it. Inquiring the cause of my failure, I was told to "use more lime." Frieda Mohr, with Ann Page blooming in front and below, made a beautiful color harmony. (I was on the point of discarding Ann—but not now). We noticed Magenta—a good even color but rather low growing. It looked like an Aphrodite seedling. There were other of the new French importations but none of them were exciting. I had seen some of them previously in Dr. Berry's garden. These may improve as they become established. Sensation is a tall and large blue with flaring falls, but it seems to me that we have several that are much better.

The bed of the Sass irises were all low growing. They looked like intermediates with the California giants towering about them. Buto is a nice color but too large a flower for the height of stalk.

Now we come to the yellows. First, Rayo De Sol. It is a taller and larger Virginia Moore, so is very nice. Planted close to it is Mirasol. I never raved about a yellow, not even W. R. Dykes, but I found myself raving over Mirasol. It is the most beautiful yellow I have seen. There are two yellow seedlings, No. 30-27-A and No. 30-27-B, of good size and distinguished in form which Mr. Salbach is using in breeding. The lighter one is a glorified Yellow Moon. Beyond these bloomed Pluie d'Or. I have seen it before and it is, just as I thought, a taller Gold Imperial, a glittery yellow that, to my eye, does not blend with the lavenders of irisdom.

We were impressed by Monterey. San Luis Rey is a good red-purple. It was a mass of bloom. Padre is a tall, rich, unusual bi-color. In my notes I describe the standards as dull ashes of roses and the falls, rose-purple. I think these big flowers are sometimes a bit coarse in texture. Down in the lower garden are a number of interesting seedlings. We walked up through Prof. Mitchell's iris garden. There we saw a very red seedling—much redder than Labor, the forerunner, perhaps, of a race of reds from these wonderful gardens. Another delightful flower in Prof. Mitchell's garden was Miss Sturtevant's Day Dream. I shall watch the market reports on this. Allure is one of the marvels to me, not as an iris, but the price it commands. It is pointed out to me in various gardens else I would never see it. It reminds me of some of the Sass irises. In the afternoon we made an interesting call on Mrs. Branin out beyond San Lorenzo. She told us that she had been growing irises for eighty years—that when she was five some one gave her an iris and she has been growing them ever since. She took up around her garden, which was a bower of roses, and showed us her irises—the most interesting being her own spuria seedlings. Two of them have been named and introduced, Alice Eastwood and Golden State, which she says are seedlings of Aurea. She was interested in our iris pilgrimage and said, when we told her that we were going to Prof. Essig's on the morrow, that "Since Mr. Mohr there had been no seedlings so good as Prof. Essig's."

On our return to town we turned up to Mills College and called on Prof. James. His garden is protected by hills on the north and west so we found his iris nearly by. He said he is procuring some fine seedlings by using a Ricardi seedling of his own crossed by Cardinal and Dominion. We saw a fine Ambassadeur seedling. I had never seen Fragonard before. It was very evidently a free bloomer and Prof. James said had attracted his visitors all the season through. It is a self. The color seems deeper than Aphrodite. The form is interesting and the substance good.

I was hoping to see L'Aiglon, to be able to compare it with Sequoiah which in my garden is a towering Dominion, in all but

fact. I saw L'Aiglon—rather low and not interesting, and congratulated myself that I had not bought it. Then Sequoia was pointed out to me and I scarce could believe it, for it, too, was rather low and uninteresting, so I feel that I do not know any more about L'Aiglon than I did before. I saw Coppersmith in two gardens and it was not tall. Prof. James had a quantity of Cardinal in bloom which was very rich. Bruno also was still flowering freely.

May 16 This morning found us in Prof. Essig's garden—a charming little hillside garden and with seedlings in a vacant lot across the way. Whenever we came to a group of choice selected seedlings Prof. Essig would slash a stalk off for us until our arms were full. Pacific we felt to be an old friend by now—we had also seen Rose Mitchell before and Tahoe.

Western Skies is a lovely soft blue—as blue as Claridad (we compared them) but a bit lighter in tone. No. 15-A is a good bi-color faintly reminiscent of Sir Michael.

Sundew is a large golden yellow formal flower with prominent purple and brown veining on the falls.

Blue and Gold is very tall and large. The flowers are an intense smooth blue and the beard, which is very prominent, is gold in color. Hollywood is one of those luminous gold and rose—purple blended bi-colors that draw on my pocketbook. I have several along these color tones but I could not resist the gay Hollywood. It is larger and has heavier substance than any of them.

Modoc is the gem of the Essig introductions. Red-purple standards and black red-purple falls that are as if cut from velvet. The color extends from edge to edge through and through. The falls of Louis Bel have almost this same color quality. The beard of Modoc is dark bronze (I brought two flowers home but the pollen produced no pods.)

Yosemite Falls is a huge bi-color. The standards and falls are each 4½ inches long. There were two seedlings under number that impressed us. Both were seedlings of a sister of Modoc. One pollen parent was Dominion and the other Mrs. Valerie West. The first was rich, velvety red-purple and the descendant of Mrs. Valerie West was a very dark bronze-purple.

Pale Moonlight is a tall blue of very beautiful form. I think it may supersede Souv. de Loetitia Michaud.

May 24 Tarsns and Proconsul, two of the new Wallace introductions, are blooming in Dr. Berry's garden. They are extraordinarily alike. By looking closely one can see that one is a trifle redder in tone than the other. The texture of the velvety falls is very fine. The flowers are not large but the plants are small.

May 26 There are samples of thirty varieties still blooming in the garden.

June 12 We paid a farewell visit to Mr. Milliken's garden. The late rains had brought out a new crop of flowers. The splendid Sir Michael

had, however, been blooming continuously. There was a tall stem of Purissima with seven flowers bloomed and six unopened buds. Ballerine, Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, Corrida, Feldspar, Jacinto, Violet Lake, Souv. de Loetitia Michaud, Messaline and many others were blooming on tall stalks. Messaline, a lovely gold and rose blend, was newer to us. I was surprised that it was so large. Henri Riviere was in bud but we will not go back to see the bloom this year.

June 22 Louis Bel is blooming an au revoir.

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## SOME MORE JUDGING OF THE JUDGES, TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE NEW IRISES SEEN IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND DURING THE 1930 SEASON

FRANKLIN B. MEAD

“Judge not, lest ye be judged.”

—Shakespeare.

For symposium purposes our Society rightly requires the rating of an Iris from the Exhibition and Garden points of view, separately. Quality Gardens, in its interesting catalogue for 1929, gives an exposition of its understanding of what is meant by Exhibition value, namely, as the effect of an Iris after “being cut, put in a milk bottle and stood upon a shelf,” and then further indicates its understanding of Garden value as that of an “Iris as it stands in the garden, with all its graceful foliage,” etc.

Now this is not my understanding of the subject at all. My definition of a Garden Iris and of an Exhibition Iris is quite different from that of Mrs. Pattison’s. Consequently it is safe to assume that there is considerable difference of opinion as to these basic definitions among those who participate in the symposia. Quite a few years ago I had it indelibly impressed upon my mind by my professor of logic that the very first thing that had to be disposed of in any activity was the matter of definition. Naturally, as we have no clear definition of the terms above referred to, inconsistencies in symposium rating must result. They have resulted, as Mrs. Pattison points out, and consequently this leads her

to express what is her understanding of an Exhibition and of a Garden Iris.

To my mind, a Garden Iris is not simply an Iris growing in the garden. A Garden Iris is one that is happy in the garden and one which is useful for massing to the extent that it is an interesting and beautiful component in the garden picture. An Exhibition Iris may appear either as a specimen clump in the garden, to be viewed and admired as an individual, or it may be a Show Iris, my definition of which is the same as that of Mrs. Pattison of an Exhibition Iris.

A year or two ago, after the meeting of the Board of Directors of our Iris Society, in a fortunate moment, I happened to remark to one of its members that "A Show Iris is nothing in my young life." I say "fortunate" because the reply led me to think more critically as to this matter of definition upon which I had gone to sleep, contrary to the injunctions of my old professor, and also because the reply caused me to learn something more about myself. The reply was instantaneous and came with complete assurance; I recognized at once from the earnest, sincere and serious manner of the speaker that one of those rare and profitable moments was transpiring when one is seeing himself as others see him. Furthermore, I knew from the tone that there was considerable authority underlying it. The reply so promptly given was, "That is the reason you are not a good judge of Iris; in order to judge an Iris you must look at it from all its aspects." The words of my fair interlocutress, so honestly delivered, would have caused me to feel like his Satanic Majesty as depicted in "Paradise Lost"—

"Hurl'd headlong, flaming from the ethereal sky  
With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition."

Fortunately, I found a comfortable retreat in the matter of definition; how could any one ever possibly judge an Iris when thinking of Exhibition, Show and Garden, all at the same time! Each is a judgment separate and distinct from the other and from an entirely different point of view.

A Show Iris is indeed but little in my life, an Exhibition Iris somewhat more so, and a Garden Iris almost the whole of it, at least insofar as Irises go.

During the last symposium a prominent Iris grower, in whose judgment I have a great deal of confidence, and I checked over our

ratings before they were submitted to the Committee. When it came to Exhibition Irises we closely coincided but at times there was wide variance in Garden ratings. Particularly was this true, for instance, of *Corrida*, which I rated 95 for, as it appeared in my garden that season and, so far as I can recall, every season before and since from the time it was first viewed in the mass, it was unsurpassed in beauty as a Garden Iris, particularly in happy combinations. As in almost all things else in this world, Garden Irises are not what they are in themselves but what they are by contrast and this is sublimely true of color. Any color in nature is good if it be found in its appropriate place. If one were to hear a report of an improved *Corrida*, as in fact I believe I have somewhere at some time or other, it would not do to take this report at its face value. It might indeed be true when viewed from a Show or even Exhibition standpoint, and that is probably the aspect from which the statement would be made, but it would probably not be true from a Garden standpoint. While it might be larger and considered better formed by the judge making that statement, in the first place it might not be of free growth or free flowering and it might not have just the telling color quality of the original *Corrida*, to say nothing of its changing tone under different conditions of light. To be specific, the judgment under the three aspects referred to is an entirely different process; especially is this true with the Garden Iris as compared with the other two; the judgment as to the other two consists of processes more nearly similar; possible to combine the judgment of an Iris as a Garden Iris with that of an Iris from the other two aspects.

My comments upon the Irises seen in France and England will be largely from the Garden point of view and I shall refer only to those varieties which most appealed to me personally. While I expect, or at least hope, that none of my readers will consider me a Baron Munchausen and disbelieve that I actually saw what I shall attempt to describe, on the other hand I have unbosomed myself and placed the reader on his guard as to my judgment of what I saw. The appeal to me of these Irises, for the most part, was attained by first viewing the Irises in the mass from a distance and then approaching, for closer inspection, those which attracted attention from a distance, and then finally repeating the inspection from a distance. This is the necessary approach, at least it seems so unquestionably to me, for making a judgment as to Garden qual-

ity. It was for this reason that I did not make note of as many varieties as did the other visitors who reported the results of their visits in the Year Book of the English Iris Society.

My previous visit with the great hybridizer, Mons. Cayeux, was toward the end of July, 1927. At this time it was remarkable what great satisfaction we both had, walking around in the rain together under an umbrella, looking at the leaves and rhizomes. The present visit, however, was upon a beautiful, sunshiny day, the 26th of May, and in the height of the Iris season. When I arrived I found that Mr. and Mrs. Murrell, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and Messrs. Pilkington, Bunyard and Walter were already viewing the wonderful display of Iris in company with Mons. Cayeux. My enthusiasm was soon kindled to the pitch of that of the other visitors, whose opinions I was privileged to have as a check upon my own.

An initial glance revealed the beauty in the mass of some of the less recent introductions, such as *Magenta*, *Fascination*, the blue-purple *Madame Serouge* and the tall, free-flowering *Yves Lassailly*, a lovely white-toned Iris with a bluish suffusion. Also, *Anne Marie Cayeux*, *Zampa*, *Gaulois*, and *Gluck*, the latter a greatly improved *Mrs. Cowley* (itself a beautiful Garden Iris) were favorably noted; of the yellow tones *Pluie d'Or* and *Helios*. The latter is a particularly fine flower of great size and fine, round, full form; while the falls have fine reticulations of light brown, this etching of color contrast enhances rather than detracts from the beauty of the flower. I am told it made a wonderful display in my garden this past season. The former appeared to be the best pure-toned yellow in general commerce at the present time. Mons. Cayeux, however, is devoting a great deal of attention to yellows and is developing a race with much finer characteristics than those which he has already introduced. Conspicuous among these is No. 4383, which I understand is to be called *Marquitta*, a cross between a seedling and *Helios*, an enormous flower of *Helios* form with standards lined with rich red, of *Minnehaha* type and 45 inches in height. An attractive feature is that the red lines of the falls are carried on the edge of the standards. No. 4420, *Roboliol*, is a good deep yellow while No. 4390, *Soleil d'Or*, is the finest pure yellow of all. The large, full flowers are of medium yellow and of the best form.

For a number of years I have heard praise of the yellow plicata *Cydalise*. While it represents the hybridizer's triumph over difficulties, I have it on my question list of Garden varieties. Of the blue toned plicatas, I liked best No. 4253, white and deep lavender. This was described by the Murrells in their notes in the English Iris Society Year Book as "a fine border plant." Mr. Walter is the only one who noted No. 5017: "A queer brown plicata of little Garden value. To those who like this sort of thing, just the sort of thing they like." I am one of those, but Mr. Walter didn't know it, for I first saw it several days later. I found it a larger and deeper but improved *Mme. Denis*. It is now in my garden under the name of *Puget* to be propagated for my garden planting of pale blue and café-au-lait tones.

Among the notable and outstanding ones of recent introduction are *Claude Aureau* and *Député Nomblot*. At the Paris show I had the opportunity of comparing fully a dozen spikes of the latter with as many of *Mrs. Valerie West*. They are of nearly the same color except that *Député Nomblot* is slightly rosier and therefore richer. This descendant of *Bruno* is the finer Iris in all other respects, especially refinement of texture, size and form.

Speaking of Dominion seedlings, a massing of *Majestic* was in beautiful form in Mons. Cayeux's garden as well as at Wisley and elsewhere in England. Of the other Dominion seedlings, *Romola* and especially *Yeoman* are my favorites. The latter has a distinct position beside *Pallida Dalmatica*, *Queen Caterina*, *Mary Barnett* and *Corrida*, all tried and tested Garden Irises of highest quality. While in this category I cannot do better than quote from the Iris Year Book those able judges and hybridizers of Garden varieties, the Murrells, regarding *Dr. Chobaut*, also seen here:

"This is a seedling raised by M. Denis. A most lovely blue Iris of great merit. The flowers have great substance and perfect form with flaring falls. The shade of blue is most uncommon, and can best be described as a rich deep flax blue. Although this is a blue Iris, it appealed to us enormously as one of the most distinct seen."

We now come to Mons. Cayeux's un-introduced masterpieces. The rich, deep garnet, *Sydney B. Mitchell*; No. 3566, bronze pink and old gold; No. 4367, a paler *Aphrodite* type and nearest to pink of any Iris I have seen; *Felicité* (4396), a golden yellow and Burgundy variegata; No. 4338, standards pink flushed pale bronze with

a glow at the base, falls Burgundy, richly bronzed, edged buff-Burgundy, colors hard to describe but of fine, bright, carrying quality; No. 4337, *Mrs. Cowley* type, even unpleasant close at hand but most attractive from a distance, with especially good carrying quality; *Prophete*, standards bronze-lavender, falls bronze-carmine flushed deep blue violet; *Jean Cayeux* (4368), an improved and darker *Ophelia*; 3648, an improved *Charles Lindbergh*; No. 3612, an improved *Apache*; 4451, a deeper *Anne Marie Cayeux* on 48-inch stems.

Planted close beside *Thebes*, to be referred to later, and apparently a near relative, was an Iris which attracted great attention of all those present, especially when viewed close at hand. My own attention was attracted to it, as I stood near by, and I observed it to be a most remarkable Iris of great size, somewhat of *Quaker Lady* type. The color was a sort of gray heliotrope or grayish lavender blue, suffused with bronze. It was what might be called a lavender-blue elephant tone. Something caused me to be rather suspicious of this Iris and I forthwith slunk away from the other visitors, like a thief in the night, in order to view it from a distance. I there found that its carrying quality was poor and that it even looked dull in the distance. In fact, it would be a good Iris to represent *fog* in the garden picture. I later discovered that this seedling No. 4350 was to be called *President Pilkington*. Strange to say, and by remarkable coincidence in view of my comments, Mons. Cayeux had originally intended to call it *Apparition*, possibly because Mons. Cayeux himself felt its mirage-like or, perhaps, its ghostly quality.

I have reserved for the last, two remarkable Irises. The first, *Thebes* (4349), a charming and brilliant Iris that pales all descriptions, of supreme Garden value with huge, shapely flowers, a more brilliant and greatly improved *Mme. Durrand*; standards yellow suffused lavender; falls lavender edged pale bronze yellow, illuminated with gold at the haft and a yellow beard, the whole flower suffused with the faintest flush of pink. With this Iris, which was greatly admired by all, I would plant, in order to enhance its beautiful qualities by contrast, No. 4346, standards deep lavender blue suffused bronze, falls deeper lavender shading to deep blue purple at the haft, with conspicuous yellow beard. This Iris, which belongs to Mons. Cayeux's race of giants as do most of his new seed-

lings, doesn't seem to have been noted by the others present. The second remarkable Iris did not unfurl until my third visit, several days after the others had returned to England, No. 3627, a most beautiful deep indigo purple, large and of fine form borne on tall branching stems. This Iris is entirely distinct in color quality from any other Iris I have ever seen for, while it is about the same tone as *Mme. Gaudichau*, it is crystalline like *Pallida Dalmatica*.

My first Iris visit in England was to the place of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Murrell at Orpington, in Kent. Their attractive home is situated at their nursery, in the midst of a well designed garden in which Irises and fine shrubs are the most important feature.

In this garden the Iris which attracted me most was one with which I was not familiar, their own production *Snowdrift*, a beautiful, warm white with a fine yellow beard. I noted it as the finest white Garden Iris I had ever seen.

Just outside the garden gate, at the beginning of their principal field of Irises, I found a large mass of *W. R. Dykes* in full bloom. As I saw it there and at Mrs. Dykes's stand at the Iris Society's show the following week, it was one of the best Irises that I saw while abroad and certainly the best yellow toned Iris I have ever seen. I say yellow-toned for it is not a pure yellow but lined—or perhaps a better term, artistically streaked—with rich maroon. The illustration in the 1930 catalog of Quality Gardens is a very excellent representation of its color tone. While I do not like most flowers streaked, blotched or lined, I personally do not object to it at all in certain Irises although in some I do. I like *W. R. Dykes* all the more for this characteristic, which greatly enhances its richness and beauty.

The next Iris which attracted my attention was a large planting of *Wedgwood*, which was also among the most beautiful things I saw while abroad. It is a rich, deep blue, deeper and perhaps somewhat richer than it is as we grow it in this country under our bright sunlight, and it is certainly one of the best Garden Irises which I have ever seen. Although colors of flowers are inclined to be somewhat deeper and often richer than they are in our country, and while Irises are well grown in England, they, as well as peonies, do much better in the bright sunshine of a climate such as ours.

Mr. and Mrs. Murrell are interested in producing Irises of fine Garden quality and I, therefore, found here a chord which particu-

larly appealed to me which might not have been as much the case with one who is more interested in Show and Exhibition Irises. Consequently, I probably would note more varieties here than one who had another standpoint. Prominent however, both for Exhibition and Garden, was the Murrell's new 1930 introduction *Amber Wave*, which received a Certificate of Merit the following week at the Iris Show. This Iris has all the characteristics of a good Iris, with an especially distinctive color of soft and delicate tones. The standards are golden buff and the falls are the same, with a suffusion of rose crimson. The haft is beautifully marked bronze brown and the whole flower suffused above.

Another seedling which attracted my attention was a violet-blue of *Aphrodite* type with fine, crisp blooms. I also liked the late flowering *Bezant*, with its yellow standards and falls of ivory, edged yellow. There was also an improved *Sweet Lavender* under the description "C. V.," with standards of pure, warm lavender and falls somewhat deeper, overlaid with Dubarry purple. "D. H. 1" might be described as a darker *Moonlight* or a paler *Zwanenburg*, forty inches in height; "D. O." had standards of ivory edged yellow with falls of the same, washed rose and edged old gold, with a great deal of gold at the haft. This I considered a very fine flower.

"D. N." is an attractive fine shell-pink, washed deeper; "D. 20," a thirty-inch flower of deep yellow, bronze and copper. "E. A. 2" was lovely with its standards of rose and falls of rose purple, the whole flower flushed bronze.

I also took particular note of *Allure*, *Romance* and Mr. Bliss's new seedling, *Carfax*, as being flowers of fine colors although they were not at their best at the time of my visit.

I was especially pleased with Mr. Bliss's seedling *Senlac*, which is a deeper *Peau Rouge* without as much of the tone of yellow.

While speaking of this type I am reminded that I neglected to refer to Mons. Cayeux's recent introduction *Numa Rumestan*, a finely formed *Peau Rouge*, three feet in height, intermediate in color between *Peau Rouge* and *Medrano*, which means it is slightly warmer in tone than *Peau Rouge*, i.e., with more Burnt Lake in its pigment.

During my second visit to Orpington Mr. and Mrs. Murrell drove me over to the beautiful garden of Mr. G. P. Baker at Seven Oaks. I was particularly impressed with this garden of herbaceous

and rock plants and shrubs of all types and with its magnificent vistas of the surrounding country. Mr. Baker, as may be inferred, is a horticulturist with catholic tastes. Almost immediately after our arrival the bell for tea was sounded and we repaired to the house, to resume our inspection of the Irises later. As with Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Baker has a cool house in which he grows splendidly the Mohr-Mitchell productions from California. In the garden I observed with interest Mr. Baker's own seedling, *Karadagh*, a deep violet blue flower with its flaring falls shaded deeper at the center, a flower of particularly fine form. I also was impressed with Mr. Mitchell's seedling, *Fortuna*, a lovely, soft yellow-brown.

The novelties that here impressed me most were two Dykes introductions, *Olwen*, a beautiful blue *Moonlight*, and *Rahdi*, with standards of pearl and falls of pearl and pale old gold, splashed maroon and suffused lavender. I was impressed with the fact that these two varieties, as well as *W. R. Dykes*, are evidently of *Moonlight* strain and I later found that this opinion is generally held in England. I have since added *Rahdi* and *Olwen* to my collection and hope they will do as well for me here as I saw them in Mr. Baker's garden.

The annual show of the Iris Society was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on June 11 and 12. It will still take us many years to attain the wonderful proficiency of the English in staging a flower show of this sort. The great mass of Iris at this show, as it appeared in both day and artificial light, was a never-to-be-forgotten sight and I feel justified in saying that I never before saw such a wonderful display of color, either in nature or in art.

I did not make note of many varieties at the show as I consider a show really a poor place in which to judge Garden Iris. Probably the most impressive single thing to be seen in the show was several gigantic spikes of *Purissima*, grown in a cool house by Mr. Pilkington, that peer of Iris horticulturists and enthusiasts, who expects to visit America next season at Iris-time and to return to England in time for their own season. I would say that *Purissima* is the finest of all Show Irises; never had I seen spikes before so tall nor so large; they were fully shoulder high and the stems an inch in diameter. The flowers were huge and of perfect form and poise and of flawless marble white.

I noted, however, in the general exhibits Mr. Pilkington's *Kenya*, with pale yellow standards and ivory falls, and observed that

*Romance* was a yellower and paler *Evadne*. Miss Sturtevant's *Prince Charming* is a good pink plicata.

Mr. Wallace has a unique seedling in *Cydnus*, a pinker and better *B. Y. Morrison*. I also noted his No. 77/21 and 77/6, which may be described as blue *Pioneers* with remarkable falls. I also liked Mr. Perry's pale lilac siberica, *Mrs. Rowe*.

A number of Irises received awards and medals. Among these was *Amber Wave*, already mentioned as seen at Orpington. The Orpington Irises, *Hassam*, which may be described as a yellow *Moonlight*, and *Orient Pearl*, with standards pale buff flushed shrimp, with falls bronzy-shrimp, the whole flower flushed pale yellow, received Certificates of Merit. The Murrells also received the coveted Silver Medal for *Columbine*, a lovely flower which may be described as a white *Aphrodite*, a most charming flower in every way. *Rev. Rollo Meyer*, a pink seedling, was selected for trial at Wisley. It is a beautiful, warm rose pink with yellow lights at the haft and yellow beard.

*Highdown*, of Major Stern, also received a Silver Medal. It is somewhat similar to a flower of Dr. Ayres' seen at Wisley and to be described later. *Highdown* has bronzy crimson standards and falls of deep, velvety crimson with warm, yellow tones throughout.

Orpington also received a Certificate of Merit for *Talisman*, standards deep golden yellow, falls somewhat deeper, the whole flower washed with a deep coppery tone. This flower is somewhat similar to Miss Insole's *Golden Flare* but the latter is somewhat more coppery. This latter flower received a Silver Medal.

Eight other flowers received awards at the show but none of these here impressed me especially except Mr. Perry's new yellow Iris, *G. P. Baker*. This is somewhat on the order of *Flavescens* in tone and form, although possibly deeper. While its color, form and texture did not appeal to me especially, as it appeared somewhat coarse, yet it was remarkable on account of the size of its spike and its branching quality; the spike had three branches, each fully as large as the usual Iris stalk. I regret that I did not count the number of flowers fully open on this candelabra-like spike, of which there was only one, but there must have been at least a dozen.

On June 9 I had the privilege of spending several hours at Wisley when the Irises were at their height. It happened, too, to be a beautiful, bright, warm, sunshiny day. Two Irises stand out in my mind before all others, Dr. Wylie Ayres' *Mrs. Hamilton*

*Rowan* and Miss Insole's *Dog Rose*. The former was a most lovely bronzy rose purple with orange beard and lovely yellow lights at the center. While it did not seem to be thoroughly established, having evidently been planted the preceding year, it was in splendid form; the quality of the flower was above reproach; it was of good size but not too large, of the finest finish, texture and lustre; beautifully poised on a graceful, branching stem. I shall be much interested in comparing this most lovely variety with Mr. Bliss's *Carfax* and *Senlac* when they become established in my garden.

*Dog Rose* is a rich, warm, rose pink, vigorous in growth with tall, branching stems fully breast-high, about the best pink or rose-toned Iris I have ever seen.

I also noted *Wisconsin* of Bath as a rich, indigo purple and found *Mrs. Pomeroy* attractive, standards warm lavender pink and falls Madder crimson.

I was particularly impressed with the fact that there were too many of the *Alcazar* and *Cardinal* types, which were more or less dull and dingy compared with the best that were to be seen. I have since been greatly surprised to learn that *Cardinal* had received a First Class Certificate at Wisley. While it is quite a good flower from an Exhibition standpoint and has been invaluable to the breeder, when viewed from a distance it is rather too dull to be a good Garden plant. I much prefer *Romola*. There were too many nondescript lavender blues to compete with the best ones in this class. Among these I noted *Yeoman*, deeper but not so good as we have it in this country, but very fine and surpassing *Hyperion*. The ones that stood out as good Garden Irises from the rest of those in view were as follows: *Myddleton Blue*; *George Yeld*; *Glamour*; *Mrs. H. F. Bowles*; *Fra Angelico*; *Nemoralia*; *Abenda*; *Bruno*; *Mary Gibson*; *Palemon*; *Hemodus*; *Bourem*, that fine, rich, rosy garnet; *Evadne*; *Imperator*, a rosier Bourem and better than I have seen it in this country; *Sweet Lavender*; *Aphrodite*; *Mrs. W. Culbertson*; *Pallida Dalmatica*; *Ariadne*, good but not well placed; *Me. Blanche Pion*; *Sudan*; *Mirage*, *Argonaut*; *Deucalion*; *Nothung*, fine yellow and lavender bit of color; *Standard Bearer*; *Wedgewood*; *Zilia*; *School Girl*; *Leverrier*; *Mrs. Stafford*, and *Lady Sackville*. It is remarkable to note what a large proportion of these were produced by Perry.

To summarize, we may expect quite a few good new Garden Irises from England from time to time which will be acquisitions

to our gardens in spite of the fact that we have a large number of our members in this country interested in hybridizing who will produce fine new Irises. Cayeux is unquestionably the world's leading hybridizer. He is at the present time accomplishing great advances in both Garden and Exhibition Irises. Of these there will be a large number which will be decided acquisitions to our American collections. The peak in quality and quantity will not be reached for two or three years yet for the stocks of most of these are now but small.

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## IRIS VISITS, 1930—NASHVILLE AND CINCINNATI

BY GRACE STURTEVANT

(*Photos by V. Edlmann*)

Having enjoyed the better part of two iris seasons in California, Miss Edlmann and I returned on the Southern Pacific so as to stop over in Nashville and Cincinnati to see the far-famed seedlings in the gardens of the originators, Pres. Kirkland and Mr. Connell, in Nashville, and Dr. Ayres and Mr. Wareham, in Cincinnati.

In both cities we found, as we had in California, the mid-season varieties of the Tall Bearded Iris section in bloom, and though we missed seeing some late varieties, and they are often among the best, this time with its mass of flowers and sheaves of stalks with buds just showing color on the late varieties is to me the climax of the season.

We expected to suffer from the heat by taking the southern route, but the first day out was a rainy one and cold enough for us to wear our heavy coats all day. The desert was a garden of flowers with stepping-stones and sandy paths between the drifts of color. The Judas trees were in bloom and showery clouds moved above the Salton Sea. We had plenty of heat later but the spring flowers were a constant source of pleasure and interest and after we had crossed the Mississippi River we saw wild iris flowering in boggy spots by the railroad and *I. Flavescens* flourishing in many a doorway as *Honorabile* does in New England.

Mr. Connell, whom we knew, as he had visited Wellesley Farms, met us on our arrival and established us in a pleasant hotel of which we saw little for both he and Dr. Kirkland are out among the irises

early and late and we made the most of our time, thus enjoying the golden hours when the low sun-light enhances the beauty of many iris flowers. Here we could have stayed all day with pleasure, but Mrs. Kirkland and Mr. Connell had planned for us to meet the members of the Nashville garden clubs, if we did not have time to see their gardens. She took us to the meeting of the Senior Club and he to that of the rival club composed of younger gardeners. Both were so cordial and delightful that one would like to have them all for friends. It might be said that the first had achieved gardens and a membership in the Garden Club of America, while the Junior Club was well started on the way and most enthusiastic.

Both Dr. Kirkland and Mr. Connell are planning for the future and some day expect to build homes on the chosen sites. They have already planted irises in considerable quantities, Dr. Kirkland on a slope rising from the boulevard in a residential section of Nashville, where they have room for any number, and many people besides themselves will soon enjoy the mass planting. Mr. Connell owns a whole hill-top several miles out of the city and his surplus irises are also planted on a slope above the road. On the crest, with distant views through the trees, he has built the first section of his house,—the great chimney with a huge fireplace before whose glowing fire we were introduced to a group of friends and iris enthusiasts and feasted after watching the sun set and the stars come out. One noon we lunched at "The Hermitage," the home that Andrew Jackson built and in whose garden he is buried. The plan, and many of the trees and shrubs are those planted some ninety years ago, but I do not know that the irises are the same,—there were not many of them. Mr. Connell told us about the President and of the inmates of the great house where later he spent long vacations with some of the innumerable cousins, until they became more real, more human than any historical personage with his picture on a U. S. postage stamp has ever been to me.

We had supper and a delightful evening with Mrs. Wright, a long-time iris correspondent of ours, a member of the A. I. S., who every year has a novel iris exhibit in her garden and does much to interest people in iris-growing.

Pres. Kirkland's field of seedlings is the largest I have seen and contains many outstanding irises of various colors. They appear to be the result of a greater variety of strains used in crossing than in the other gardens that we visited here. There

were some that you would have suspected of Dominion blood from the richness of the velvet on the falls. I so much liked Summer Cloud and Blue Banner that they are both now in my garden and I hope to have others. Among those not yet named were several unusual blends in red tones such as I had never seen before. I was



Mrs. Kirkland and Miss Sturtevant. Dr. Kirkland's yellow seedlings border the path.

quite fascinated by a coral-red from the standpoint of pure color as it opened a range of color new in iris. Later, in Cincinnati, Mr. Wareham showed me one which he called Goldfish in the same color but distinct in effect. There was a 200' border of Queen Caterina on the Campus of the University, in fine condition and very lovely.

I had never seen so much of it at once, and was pleased with the effect. Mrs. Kirkland had a large bed of Dream for her own pleasure. We missed a number of fine varieties, as we did everywhere, because they were late ones.

The garden part of Mr. Connell's planting contained fine clumps of seedlings in full bloom. I should like to introduce a



Dr. Kirkland's Western Dominion in his garden.

whole set ranging from dark to light of the rose blends with the growth and branching and the type of flower of Cardinal; in fact, except in color, they closely resembled Cardinal and made splendid harmonious masses, flowering at the same time. The flowers have wide segments and velvety falls. Dauntless was in bloom and so

lovely that I would not want it different in any way although to my eyes it is not the "reddest iris" in existence.

The last day of our Nashville visit Mr. Connell took us into the hills by the Cumberland River to see *cristata* growing wild along a little mountain stream that had cut its way through horizontal



Mr. Connell's Iris Garden.

strata of shale, forming pools every now and then with riffles of shallow water falling in little cascades into them. The whole narrow glen with steep wooded banks where the undergrowth included great bushes of pink, or white, azaleas and other shrubs nameless to us, was a veritable rock garden lovelier than any we could make. Close by the stream were sheets of *cristata* climbing the bank in

company with maidenhair and other ferns, phlox *divaricata* and flowers unfamiliar to us; there were yellow Lady slippers in the wood, while here and there we came across pink and white orchids. The blossoms of *eristata* were like those in our own garden but the leaves were much larger, perhaps from growing close to the water's brink. The collected plants that I have had from North Carolina



Miss Sturtevant, Mrs. Connell, and C. P. Connell in one of his gardens.

varied from white through pink-lavender to a deep lavender in color and the foliage also varied; these seemed about the same.

We left with regret for our final iris visit in Cincinnati, for as we were going north we were getting ahead of the iris season and

were too early for Freeport, or Bluffton. Dr. Ayres and Mr. Wareham's seedlings were equal to any that we had seen; *every* garden on our whole trip had an individuality of its own which appeared especially in the irises and almost every garden had a view kept in mind in the planting, enhanced and enjoyed by the owner; love of iris and views, which included the colors of sky and sea, seem to go together.



Mrs. Samuel Taft in her garden.

Mrs. Taft was a delightful hostess and her garden overlooking the city had some most unusual features, pergolas, flagstones and walls of the soft gray stone of the region, full of fossils and impressions of the flora and fauna of past ages; lovely vases, tiles and a blue-lined pool guarded by blue elephants of Rookwood pottery,

to say nothing of beautiful trees and vines, shrubs and flowers. From the terrace, if you looked down instead of across to the hills and city, there was spread below a large plot of Mr. Wareham's seedlings which, like Dr. Ayres', were mostly Dominion derivatives, but both were more varied in color and even finer than most of the Dominions that I have grown. My constant regret was that I could not have even a part of those I liked growing in my own garden. But if such a thing had been possible what a difficult accomplishment the selection would have been from such a bewildering mass of beauty!



Blue elephant fountain of Rookwood pottery in Mrs. Taft's garden.

Dominion showed its influence but there were many whites and yellows not usual in that race. The coral blend of Mr. Wareham's Goldfish was unique and I hope he will get it and other combinations of that color in a finer form. He had some fine yellows and some exceptional ones that flowered later, I am told.

I had the worst of luck with the first half dozen Dominions which I imported and Mrs. Taft gave me one of hers. It and its offspring now behave like any ordinary irises, but the long wait before I had its pollen to use diverted my crossing from Dominion

itself to Moa and Beryl which flowered in my garden several seasons earlier.

Dr. Ayres' Garden was another garden with a view, this time of the Little Miami winding its way far below through the valley.



Mr. Wareham among his seedlings.

We could not have kept our eyes from straying had the iris not been so lovely and Dr. Ayres and ourselves so enthusiastic over his seedlings.

I had hoped to introduce one of his reds, either Duart or Zuni, which were in flower when we were there, and a blue and pink combination, Lady Lavender, which seemed distinct as well as charm-

ing, but the effect of the severe drought makes it necessary to postpone this until 1932. He has a large number of fine whites which he is trying out side by side. Having seen the giant whites of California which are difficult to grow in the Middle West they did not give me the thrill that the red ones did, but undoubtedly they will prove most valuable for that region where open winters with zero temperatures followed by summer heat seems to suit the Dominion Race. Here, as in Nashville, the outstanding colors were to me the red and rose blends; on the whole I think Dr. Ayres' deep reds were the reddest that we saw and I hope they prove as red in



Some of Dr. Ayres' seedlings.

my garden as they are there growing in a soil formed from fossiliferous limestone. Every block or flagstone used in the gardens was full of shells and crinoids.

The event of our stay in Cincinnati outside of the Dominion seedlings, was when Mr. Wareham took us to The Rookwood Pottery and showed us every step from the drawn designs to the finished product in the show room. Works of art by artists, with colors and glazes unique, or rivaling the best. The potter turned a vase on the wheel for me to sign as a reminder of our visit;—as if we should ever forget it or our "Iris Friends!"

We found Mr. Phillips in his garden and Mrs. Emigholz and her son in theirs; then we went to see Mr. and Mrs. Waters whose garden on a bluff is even steeper than Prof. Essig's. I saw two foreign varieties, Henri Rievere and Sensation, which I liked and thought as good as some of the American ones we had seen, but on



View from the terrace at Mrs. Taft's. Cincinnati in the distance.

our return to Clifton I found two among Mr. Wareham's seedlings very similar, but better in size and clearer in color.

We were in our garden again on May 10th beginning our fourth Iris Season with the pumilas and this time seeing the season to its end. Still if one can only have one week of an iris season in each place I should choose the middle of the Tall Bearded Iris Section, —no faded flowers, sheets of bloom and buds yet to come.

## ADVENTURES OF AN IRIS HUNTER

### Part Two

By R. M. COOLEY

The 1930 annual meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, was the climax of my entire trip, and although the dates were just a bit too late for Iris blooms it was a very enjoyable event. A great many of the leading personalities in the Iris game in America had gathered there, and what a thrill one experiences upon meeting and hobnobbing with them for the first time! Dr. and Mrs. Scott, who were our hosts most of the time, surely extended a genuine example of Southern hospitality, as did all those other citizens of Lexington who helped to entertain us during our two-day stay.

Dr. Scott grows quite a number of seedlings, some of them showing considerable promise, but they were not seen at their best on account of the late season and very warm weather. At Dr. McFarland's, near the edge of town, we saw a large number of standard sorts, along with many other flowers, shrubs, and bulbous plants.

A side-light of the Lexington visit was my contact with Mr. Henry Conway, of Little Rock, Arkansas. We had gotten acquainted through an ad and our mutual interest in Irises developed considerable friendly correspondence. Now, although we gazed into each other's face for the first time, we were old friends, and for several days attended places and events of interest together. Thus does the Society ofttimes promote friendships which might well be of lifetime standing.

Accompanied by Mr. Conway I left again to visit Cincinnati, the city that merits the title of "Iris capitol of America." We found the Spring Garden Show in full swing, sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Cincinnati and vicinity. This organization is made up of some forty-odd garden clubs, and theirs was the most remarkable show I have ever seen staged by amateurs. A most interesting feature was the large number of gardens done on small scale. Here were water gardens, grass-lined paths, rock gardens, formal gardens, inviting garden seats, rose-laden trellises,

perennial gardens, and so on; all the product of the minds and hands of the club women, for I was told that scarcely any of the work connected with the entire staging of the show was performed by "man power."

Although very busy and fatigued as a result of her connection with the flower show, Mrs. Silas Waters drove us to her home and garden at Edgecliff Point, overlooking the Ohio River and the rolling hills of Kentucky. The Irises, of which she has a very rare collection, were all past blooming. Her garden is located on a precipitous slope, with gravel paths running horizontally and winding stone steps connecting the many terraces. A glorious feature of the garden is a splashing cataract, which plunges over rugged boulders and then drops a considerable distance to a pool below. Besides being an enthusiastic Iris grower and competent judge of these flowers, Mrs. Waters has a rare and varied collection of rock plants which are, of course, perfectly at home under the congenial environment afforded them in her garden.

In the afternoon we went out in the country to see Dr. Ayres' seedlings again, and while there were many fine ones, the few hot days since my last visit here had taken heavy toll. Even so, Conway found plenty to rave over and declared some of them better than anything he had ever seen. Returning from the Ayres' garden, we stopped along Victory Parkway to call on Mrs. Lewis R. Smith. Unfortunately no one was at home and there was a small placard announcing that no visitors were desired, but having journeyed halfway across the continent to see Irises, we were not to be denied. Mrs. Smith grows her Irises well, and we found an astonishingly large number of splendid stalks of such fine varieties as Mrs. Valerie West, Romola, Sensation, and so forth. This last named is certainly a leader in the medium blue class, with its characteristic horizontal falls and clean solid color.

Late that evening I bade goodbye to my friend from Little Rock, and took the train for Columbus, where I had an invitation to visit Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bretschneider,—the Riverby Iris Gardens. I missed the great Iris show which had only recently taken place here, but the Bretschneiders showed me about the city, calling at several amateur growers' homes, and visiting the garden of the late Mrs. J. H. Arbuckle, introducer of the variety Charles Lindbergh. This is a blue bicolor, very contrasty in effect and might be likened

to the well known B. Y. Morrison, but the colors are clearer and brighter and the blooms are much larger and on a taller stem.

After luncheon we drove out to the Bretschneider's country place, a delightful spot along the beautiful river drive. Here are grown the Irises, both seedlings and a vast collection of commercial varieties. The owner is connected with a scientific apparatus concern, and the Iris game is one of several hobbies to provide recreation. He had one seedling ready for introduction, Pongee, and the name aptly describes the color of the flower. It is of medium size, on a very good stalk, and of a unique chamois color, practically a self.

I was sorry that I missed seeing Dr. Waller while in Columbus, but I was shown his garden at the Ohio State University where he is carrying out experiments in breeding along scientific lines. We had had some very enjoyable chats together while in Lexington.

In passing, I must mention the gem of a rock garden I saw at the home of Mr. Marc Russell. He is connected with the art department at Ohio State, and certainly deserves to be regarded among the most skillful rock gardeners in the country. The natural appearance of the great stones, the rampant growth of even difficult subjects, almost seemed to whisk me into the fairyland of one of Louise Beebe Wilder's enchanting books. And how Mr. Russell loves it all! I wish that I might have spent a day with him, to wander back and forth along the paths, listening to him tell of the idiosyncrasies of this and that.

Sunday morning brought me to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and "Iriscrest," the famed home and garden of Franklin B. Mead. Owing to the absence abroad of Mr. Mead I did not get to meet him, but his garden was in wonderful state of bloom,—right at the peak, and I was thrilled to realize that I would see many new foreign introductions for the first time. Unaccompanied, I browsed about among the Irises, which were so planted as to form color harmonies both in combination with perennials and with other Irises. In this respect Mead's garden differs from all others I have seen. It is not often one has the opportunity to see the new and rare varieties planted in mass, and it was interesting to note the effect of several such groups. Two stand out in my memory: one of a couple dozen spikes of Sir Michael; another of probably fifty L'Aiglon. Both were stunning, and there were scores of such groups. I made my way down several rows of seedlings, being a little disappointed in

Ion, but finding King Midas extremely fine. Its one weakness in my opinion was a slight dwarfness of stature. But the soft blended tones of gold and brown are not duplicated in any other Iris, and there is nothing left to be desired as regards size or texture. Neither Claret Cup nor Iriscrest were in bloom.

At last I came upon the foreigners. Taken as a whole they seemed to be a race of giants. Helios, Don Juan, Francheville, and some others were unbelievably large. After I had recovered from the shock of suddenly facing such stalwarts, I began to take stock of their other merits. Anne Marie Cayeux, of more orthodox size, was a very beautiful thing in tones of grey, soft blue, and with a bronzy overcast. It has some of the color found in Dolly Madison, but less gold and is a rounder, smoother textured bloom. Zaharoon, while not especially large, is most unusual in shades of light buff with a suffusion of rose. This grows on a tall stem. I would like to observe the manner in which it holds up under a hot sun, for it is not of the thick petaled type. Evolution might be described briefly as a more bronzy Anne Marie Cayeux. Several stalks of Pluie d'Or were in bloom, but although the color was good they were not at their best, for I saw superior bloom of this in Salbach's garden and at Mrs. Pattison's a week later. Helios, having everything except color, seemed to be too pale and too muddy at the haft for me to covet it. Doubtless many Iris fanciers would exclaim over it, and I must admit that the matter of color is often one where personal prejudice enters in quite strongly. I regarded Fascination as the best of the French pink toned sorts. Mr. Mead had some marvelous stalks of this, a flower twice the size of Aphrodite and with much less purple or raspberry in its pigment.

While in Fort Wayne I again met Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Keller, of St. Joseph, Missouri. They were visiting the Iris gardens of this section, and asked me to join them for a few days' motoring about the country. I gladly accepted their kind invitation, for train travel was getting somewhat monotonous. So that afternoon we drove down to Bluffton to see the Williamson family and the Longfield Iris Farm.

Mr. Williamson had been in attendance at the Lexington meeting, and seemed to be the life of the party. Everyone seemed to know him; he is an easy man to learn to know. One of the pioneers in the Iris affairs of this country, he is intensely interested in every phase of the game, whether it be scientific, commercial, or "just for

fun." His lay-out at Bluffton should now be called Multi-field instead of Longfield, for after looking over patches of Irises in three or four places we learned that several other plantings were yet to be visited. Our chief interest centered around the selected seedlings and the 1930 introductions. Due to heaving ground resulting from late spring frosts, many of his recent novelties failed to flower properly. But we had an eyeful nevertheless! One of the two daughters, Mary and Jane, showed us the first garden. This was a field of several acres, containing numerous standard named varieties, and thousands of blooming clumps of Williamson's earlier introductions. The mass effect of some of their better known variegatas was surprising,—such rich oranges, yellows, and chestnut browns! Speaking of variegatas, their new Beau Sabreur is certainly the best I know of. It has good height, and though not tall, is large in size. It is an exceptionally rich flower with fine yellow standards and deep red-brown falls. I considered it the best Williamson introduction of 1930. Opaline, while regarded by some as a competitor of Allure and Midgard, I thought was more pink than either of these. It can stand on its own legs. Rasakura deserves credit as a good red, very bright in tone. The thing which bowled me over in this garden was an orange-buff seedling. Here is something entirely different in Iris color, so startling even among tens of thousands of seedlings that I almost had to tear myself away from it. In size it is almost too large! They told us it wouldn't be introduced for a year or two.

We inspected myriads of seedlings on two different lots in another part of the town, as well as a planting on the home place. Such a venture leaves one up in the clouds for several hours, because the diversity of color and type is so great that the task of elimination seems an endless one. The next day a few will invariably crowd all others out of the mental picture. The Longfield establishment vies with that of the Sass Brothers for quantity production, nor is there any lack of quality in either case. It would hardly be right to leave the Williamsons without a tribute to their Dolly Madison. This deserves all the praise that has been bestowed upon it, and it is unlikely that any blend of American introduction stands ahead of it.

A short drive brought us to Van Wert, Ohio, where we called first upon Mr. C. F. Wassenburg. At the rear of his residence is located his display garden, framed with beautiful trees and set off .

by a fine stretch of lawn and formal pool. Mr. Wassenburg then took us to his extensive peony and Iris fields a few miles out in the country, where he maintains a building for a continuous Iris and peony show during the entire blooming season, and also a complete show garden. The Irises were about through blooming and it was too early for the peonies, but we enjoyed looking over the promises and listening to his plans for future development.

The following day was crowded with events and miles of travel. Before leaving Van Wert we called upon Mr. Lee R. Bonnewitz, one of the best known and best liked men in the Iris game. Two years ago he suffered a breakdown in health and was forced to retire from the Iris and peony business, but today he is just as enthusiastic as ever, having completely recovered. He now devotes all of his time to his retail drygoods store.

We stopped a few moments at Paulding to see Dr. J. H. Neeley's famous oriental poppies. What a blaze of flaming color! Here are doubtless the finest originations of this hardy plant to be found in America. I regretted not being able to meet Dr. Neeley.

At Napoleon we called at Groschner's Fairy Gardens, and then struck out for Cleveland where we visited the Wm. Tricker establishment, the Wayside Gardens, at Mentor, and the Storrs & Harrison Company, at Painesville. The entire country around Mentor and Painesville is one huge colony of nurseries, some of them consisting of only a city lot, others of hundreds of acres with elaborate display gardens.

At Elkhart, Indiana, we called upon Mr. E. G. Lapham, of the Elkhart Rubber Company. For years Mr. Lapham has worked quietly with both Irises and gladiolus, and it has been only during the past season or two that his productions have been given any publicity. I was dumbfounded to find such splendid things growing in comparative obscurity, for he has achieved remarkable success in breeding, especially in the pink class. Both Mrs. Keller and myself declared one of these pinks to be one of the choicest seedlings we had seen, and Mr. Lapham admitted that he thought it his crowning achievement. It is called "Eloise Lapham," but is not yet in commerce. The clump of this was loaded with airy, melting pink blossoms, showing little of the magenta which spoils so many so-called pink Irises. The substance was very good, and the petals had a smooth even finish. I should have liked to call it "Cameo." There were also some rich red-browns of the Grace

Sturtevant type, flowering for the first time. I did not see his "M. A. Porter," which I have heard since is one of his very best. It was in this garden that I saw the yellow Coronation for the first time. It ranks next to Pluie d'Or in my estimation, and certainly outshines all other American yellows.

A day and a half was spent in Chicago looking at the sights (which might well consume many weeks) and then we were off for Freeport and the big Iris show there, as well as Mrs. Pattison's garden. The season seemed to be exactly at its peak, and the Pattison garden well deserves the reputation it has gained as the Mecca of Iris lovers from all over the country. Not only has she gathered together most of the newest and best varieties in commerce, but seedlings from far and near. Naturally, our interest was directed to the new importations and the best of the trial seedlings. I shall not go into detail in describing and discussing these, for Mr. Sherman Duffy covered all this in the July BULLETIN. Far be it from me to try to improve or elaborate upon the report of one so favorably known as a judge of fine Irises. It will, I am sure, be of interest to everyone to know that the variety which he referred to as "President Pilkington" is now in commerce under the name of Député Fernand David, and that it received a medal in France this year. My own favorites at Quality Gardens were: Député Nombot, Rameses, Henry Rivière, Pink Satin, Frivolité, and the brownish red seedlings of Dr. Loomis; also of course the now Député Fernand David. I mention only those sorts which I had not seen before.

At the Freeport show I met many people whose names are familiar in the horticultural world. This show is, I believe, rapidly becoming recognized as the leading affair of its kind on this side of the Atlantic. The garden club women of Freeport realize that a standard has been set in their prior shows, and they spare no effort in putting them over right.

Rockford is not far distant, and just beyond the edge of the city is "Twin Elm," the estate of Mr. G. J. Boehland. While at the Lexington meeting I had become quite well acquainted with Mr. Boehland, and he had invited me to his place and promised me some pleasant surprises. The grounds about his home consist of many acres, a broad stretch of which is occupied with a velvety lawn and some fine specimen evergreens. At the rear of his home is a rock garden, if I may call it such, which included perpendicular

rock ledges, winding woodland paths, high waterfalls, fern sanctuaries, 25 or 30 species of native trees. It is a place which would have been a paradise to Thoreau. His collection of Irises was very complete, and he had good specimen stalks of most of the leading sorts. As a grower of seedlings of merit, he has been a consistent winner at the Freeport shows, and he now has one of the tallest and best variegatas it has been my pleasure to see. One of his seedlings had a stalk the size of a child's wrist near the base, and about 20 blossoms, counting unopened buds. As the boys say, "it was some whopper, and how!" Another feature of "Twin Elms" is the one-man peony and Iris show which Mr. Boehland maintains every season in a building adjacent to his commercial garden.

I had to decline an invitation to see the Grandview Iris Gardens at Dubuque, Iowa. My time was so limited that I could make but one more stop, and so after bidding the Kellers good-bye I took the train for St. Paul where I was to meet Mr. Schreiner and spend one day at his place. Here is the most dynamic personality in the Iris world today. I doubt very much if any one living has done more to put the Iris before the public, and to thrash out the many problems connected with its classification and distribution than has Mr. F. X. Schreiner. He is heart and soul in his subject, and an indefatigable worker. His son, Robert, is being coached along in the work his father has begun, and will surely be heard from in the years ahead.

The Schreiner garden is exposed to the cold winds and pounding rains, in a climate that already has its share of the rigors of winter. This condition necessitates an annual covering of tons and tons of hay, and when I was there he showed me where field mice that had taken refuge in the hay covering during the winter, had chewed up some of his most prized possessions. Any man who would stay with it under such adverse circumstances must have the courage of a Spartan. Mr. Schreiner has it, make no mistake about that.

I was altogether too early for any appreciable display of bloom. In the slightly sheltered spots about the garden some varieties were out fairly well, but practically none of the long string of novelties I had hoped to see. However, I have never spent a more enjoyable day in conversation than the Sunday I had with Schreiner, and when I boarded the Canadian Pacific for Oregon and home, it was with the realization that I had finished my Iris adventure with a feast of food for thought.

## ADDITIONS TO LIST OF BREEDERS AND INTRODUCERS

Barber—Charles F. Barber, Troutdale, Ore.

Bath—R. H. Bath, Ltd., Floral Farms, Wisbech, England.

Beaudry—Eugene Beaudry, 27 Leland Rd., Whitinsville, Mass.

Black-A.—Mrs. A. I. C. Black, R. R. 2, Corvallis, Ore.

Bostock—F. Bostock, Pitsford House, Northampton, Eng.

Bretsch.—E. H. Bretschneider, 1388 Bryden Rd., Columbus, O.

Campbell-A.—Andrew Campbell, Alpine Nursery, Pannal, Harrogate, Yorks., Eng.

Conery—Mrs. O. J. Conery, 620 W. 6th St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Cristie.—C. W. Cristie-Miller, Swyncombe House, Oxon, Eng.

Delauney—F. Delauney, 100 Route des-Ponts-de-Cé, Angers, (Maine-et-Loire), France.

Edgewood—Edgewood Iris Gardens, 82 Edgewood Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Egel.—L. J. Egelberg, 142 S. 6th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Fair.—Fairmount Iris Gardens, 166 Fairmount Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ford—Mrs. Philo Ford, Battle Creek, Mich.

G. & A.—Gibson & Amos, Ltd., The Gardens, Cranleigh, Surrey, Eng.

Gibson—J. L. Gibson, Oakfield Gardens, Crawley Down, Sussex, Eng.

Golde—Golde Bros. Dutch Iris Nurseries, Beverwyk, Holland.—Agents—North Carolina Bulb Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Hamion.—A. Hamonet, 30 Rue Saint-Aubin, Angers, (Maine-et-Loire), France.

Hardee—Elizabeth Hardee, Kentfield, Marin Co., Cal.

Hesse—Herman A. Hesse, Weener, Ems, Oestfriesland Prov., Hanover, Germany.

Hillen.—Hillenmeyer Nurseries, Lexington, Ky.

Hoyt—Mrs. Alan Hoyt, Independence, Mo.

Hud.—H. M. Hudelson, 162 Montgomery St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Hudson—Geo. H. Hudson, 39 Broad St., Plattsburg, N. Y.

Huntgn.-H. G.—H. G. Huntington, Onawa, Iowa.

Long-B. R.—B. R. Long, Lucan, Square Hill Rd., Maidstone, Eng.

Loth.—Mrs. L. R. Lothrop, 820 D St., San Bernardino, Cal.

Mad.—Madeleine's Floral Farms, 57 Pritchard St., Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Meyer-R. H.—Rev. Rollo H. Meyer, Watton Rectory, Hertford, Eng.

Mind.—Louise K. Mindeleff (nee Clabough), Tompkinsville, Md. (see Clab.)

Preston—Miss Isabelle Preston, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.

Richer—Mrs. J. M. Richer, South Whitley, Ind.

Saun.-W. E.—William E. Saunders, 240 Central Ave., London, Ontario, Canada.

Scheffy—Mrs. Elizabeth Leighton Scheffy, Lark Meadows, West Mansfield, Mass.

Stahl.-Wash.—Mrs. Edward Claiborne Stahlmann, 1606 18th Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. T. A. Washington, 1700 18th Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn.

Starker—Carl Starker, Jennings Lodge, Ore.  
 Stern—Major F. C. Stern, 16 Montague Sq., London W., and Hightown, Eng.  
 Tack—Mrs. Katherine M. W. Tack, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
 Thom.-W.—Mrs. Walter V. Thomas, Bird Haven Gardens, 722 S. Broadway,  
     Leavenworth, Kansas.  
 Tinker—Mrs. Robert H. Tinker, 411 Kent St., Rockford, Ill.  
 Upton—Upton Gardens, (Mrs. G. R. Marriage) 720 West Caramillo St., Colo-  
     rado Springs, Colo.  
 Viaud.—Viaud-Bruant, Poitiers-Vienne, France.  
 Wal.-J.—James Wallace, Toronto, Canada.  
 Waller—Dr. A. E. Waller, 233 S. 17th St., Columbus, O.  
 Williams.-J. C.—Mrs. J. C. Williamson, Rt. 93, Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 Wilson-R. L.—R. L. Wilson, Mount Airy Gardens, Stamford, Conn.  
 Winton—Winton Nurseries, Bonnie Vale, Cape Prov., S. Africa.

## INTRODUCTIONS OF 1930

Unapproved names and uninvestigated varieties in lower case type. Synonyms in italics. Additions and corrections to Alphabetical Check List 1929 will be published complete shortly.

ACCLAMATION. TB-R9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 AFROJUNE. TB-RIM (Sim. 1930); R., 1930.  
 AGLOW. DB-S7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 AHWAHNEE. TB-S9D (Essig 1930); R., 1929.  
 AIGRET. TB-W1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 ALAN HOYT. TB-S6D (Hoyt 1930); Row., 1930.  
 ALASKA. TB-W1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 ALMA MATER. TB-B7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 Alpine Dwarf. DB-B Upton, 1930.  
 AMBER WAVE. TB-S4M (Mur. 1930); R., 1929; C. M., R. H. S., 1930.  
 AMERICAN. TB-B7D (Essig 1930); R., 1930.  
 Amoena Pallasii. DB Smith, 1930.  
 ANDANTE. TB-R9M (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1928.  
 Andrassy. Jap.-3 Hesse 1930.  
 ANIMATION. TB-W9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 ANNAPOLIS. TB-B3 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 ANTIQUE. TB-B9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 Aramé. TB-W2 Delauney 1930.  
 ARKENENSIS. Laev.-B2L (Per. 1930); *Versicolor Arkenensis*.  
 ARMISTICE. DB-B7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 ARTIZAN. TB-Y9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 AZURINE. TB-S1L (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1928.  
 BARDELYS. TB-Y9M (Per. 1930).  
 Baron de Rothschild. TB-B7 Delauney 1930.  
 BARYE. TB-S1L (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.  
 BASILDON. TB-R3M (Waterer 1930); R., 1930; *Bendigo*.

BEAU SABREUR. TB-Y9D (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1928.  
bettie f. HOLMES. Jap-Sgl-1 (Totty 1930); R., 1930.  
BETTY JOY. DB-R3 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
BING BANG. TB-W2 (Thom.-W. 1930); R., 1930.  
BLACK EAGLE. TB-S3D (Bral. 1930); Kellogg 1930; R., 1930.  
BLACK WINGS. TB-B7D (Kirk. 1930); R. 1930; *Satan*.  
BLUE ISLE. TB-B1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
BLUE RIBBON. TB-B (Grinter 1930); Row. 1930; R., 1929.  
BON HOMME. TB-R9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
BRANGAENE. TB-B9D (Mor. 1930); Sturt. 1930; R., 1928.  
BREGAILLON. TB (Den. 1930); Mil. 1930.  
BUFF TIP. TB-S6L (Bun. 1930); short TB.  
Bulleyana carnea. Sib. Correvon 1930.  
Bulleyana pallida. Sib. (Per. 1930).  
  
CADENZA. TB-S3L (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
CAEZAR. Sib-B1D (Morg. 1930); Wayman 1930; R., 1924.  
CAMBRIA. TB-R7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
CANTABILE. TB-W3M (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
CANTATA. TB-B7M (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
CARFAX. TB-R1M (Bliss 1930); Orp. 1930; C. M. & Silver Gilt Medal  
R. H. S., 1929.  
CASTLE CARY. TB-B9L (Tobie 1930); R., 1929.  
CATHALINAE. Spur. Correvon 1930.  
CAVATINA. TB-S1M (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
CAVATINE CAYEUX. TB-S9M (Cay. 1930); R., 1930; *Cavatine*.  
Celebrity. TB-B1L Alex. 1930.  
CHAMAEIRIS CAMPBELL. DB-B1D (Camp.-A. 1930).  
CHAMPAGNE. TB-Y9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
CHANCE WHITE. TB-WW (Sass-H. P. 1930); Thom.-W. 1930; R., 1930.  
CHARIS. TB-S6D (Nes. 1930); Fair. 1930; R., 1928; *Jocaste*.  
CHARM. TB-W7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
CHAS. E. SHEA. TB-Y6rev. (Per. 1930).  
Chemlin. TB-S5L Winton 1930.  
Cherry Blossom. Jap-Sgl Orp. 1930.  
CHEYENNE. TB-R7D (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
Chihiro-no-Niji. Jap-Db1 Chugai 1930.  
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER. TB-S9D (Koeh. 1930); R., 1930.  
Chojuraku. Jap-Db1 Chugai 1930.  
CHROMYLLA. TB-Y4M (Loomis 1930); Pat. 1930; R., 1930.  
CHRYSOFOR MAGGIE. Sib-S8 (Per. 1930).  
CHRYSOGANA PURPUREA. Sib-B7M (Per. 1930).  
CLIMAX. TB-W7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
COCKATOO. TB-Y4L (Mor. 1930); Sturt. 1930; R., 1928.  
COL. CUTHBERT JAMES. TB-S9L (Per. 1930).  
Columbine. TB-W4 (Mur. 1930); Orp. 1930; Silver Medal, Iris Society,  
1930.  
CONCORD. TB-B1D (Waterer 1930); R., 1930.  
Constantinopolitana. Correvon 1930.

CORIOLAN. TB-S3D (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.  
 CORONA. TB-W6rev. (Sturt. 1930); R., 1929.  
 Corvette. TB-S4D Delauney 1930.  
 CRYSTALLINE. TB-B9L (Sim. 1930); R., 1930.  
 CYDALISE. TB-Y5 (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F.; R., 1930.  
 CYGNI. TB-B2M (Bun. 1930).  
  
 DAKOTA. TB-B7D (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.  
 Darkness. DB-R1D Row. 1930.  
 DAYLIGHT. TB-B1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 DECENTNIAL. TB-Y9M (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
 DEVOTION. TB-R9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 DIGNITY. TB-W1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 DOGROSE. TB-R1M (Insole 1930); Orp. 1930; C. M., R. H. S.; Silver  
     Medal Iris. Soc. 1929.  
 DONA SOL. TB-R3D (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F.; R., 1930.  
 DONNINGTON. TB-W9rev. (Waterer 1930); R., 1930; *Dauntless*.  
 DRAMA. TB-R6 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 DRAYTON. TB-S9D (Waterer 1930); R., 1930; *Donovan*.  
 DUNDAS. TB (Den. 1930); Mil. 1930.  
  
 EBONY. TB-B1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 EDOUARD ANDRE. TB-B Delauney 1930.  
 ELFIN GOLD. TB-Y (Mor. 1930); Sturt. 1930; R., 1930.  
 ELIZABETH EGELBERG. TB-R3L (Egel. 1930); Pat. 1930; Riverview  
     1930; H. M., A. I. S., 1929.  
 ELROSE. TB-W7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 EMILY PHILLPOTTS. TB-S6M (Per. 1930).  
 EMIR CAYEUX. TB-S9M (Cay. 1930); R., 1930; *Emir*.  
 ENFANT D'ORLEANS. TB-S3M (Tur. 1930).  
 EREBIA. TB-B7D (Loomis 1930); Pat. 1930; R., 1930; H. M., A. I. S.,  
     1930.  
 ERIN. TB-B3M (Mor. 1930); Sturt. 1930; R., 1928.  
 EVA BRALLIAR. TB-B3D (Bral. 1930); Kellogg 1930; R., 1930.  
 EVENING. TB-R6 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
  
 FEALTY. TB-W4 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 FIDELITY. TB-W7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 FIRE GOD. TB-S9D (Nic. 1930); Nic. 1930; Kellogg 1930; Riverview 1930;  
     R., 1930.  
 FLORENCE BIGNELL. TB-Y4M (Per. 1930); *Florence Bigland*.  
 Forrestii Major. Sib-Y4L (Per. 1930); 2 ft.  
 FORTUNIO. TB-B3M (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F.  
 Fuji-no-Itadaki. Jap-Db1-1 Chugai 1930.  
 FULGORE CAYEUX. TB-S7L (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F.; R., 1930;  
     *Feule Gore*; *Fulgore*.  
 FUTURITY. DB-B7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

GAILLARD. TB-R2 (Tur. 1930).  
GARDEN YELLOW. TB-Y4M (Sim. 1930); R., 1930.  
GAY DAWN. TB-Y9 (Sheets 1930); R. 1930.  
Gengi-yama. Jap-Db1 Weed 1930.  
*Gigantea sulphurea*. Sib-Y4L Hesse 1930; OCHROLEUCA SULPHUREA.  
Girl Scout. DB (Sheets 1930).  
GLEAM. TB-B1L (Nic. 1930); Nic. 1930; Kellogg 1930; R., 1929.  
Gloria. DB-W4 S. Cal. 1930.  
Goko. Jap-Sg1 Starker 1930.  
GOLDEN JOY. TB-Y4 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
Golden Rod. DB-S4 (Sheets 1930).  
GOLDILOCKS. TB-Y4M (Wayman 1930); R., 1930.  
GOLD MINE. TB-Y4 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
G. P. BAKER. TB-Y5M (Per. 1930); Silver Medal, Iris Soc., 1930; Dykes Memorial Medal 1930.  
GRAYMIST. TB-S1L (Grinter 1930); Row. 1930; R., 1929.  
GRETCHEN. TB-R3M (Sass-H. P. 1930); Row. 1930; Thom.-W. 1930; Greta.  
GROUSMAN RED. TB-R1M (Sass- ); Riverview 1930; Weed 1930.  
HACIENDA. TB-S7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
HALLOWEEN. TB-S9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
HASSAN. TB-S6M (Mur. 1930); Orp. 1930; C. M., R. H. S., 1930.  
HECLA. TB-Y4L (Waterer 1930); R., 1930; *Subeam*.  
HIAMOVI. TB-B3L (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
HIGHLIGHT. TB-Y4L (Nes. 1930); Fair. 1930; Sheets 1930; R., 1928.  
HIGH TIDE. TB-S3M (Barber 1930); Weed 1930; R., 1930.  
Himono. Jap-Sg1 Weed 1930.  
Hizakwa. Jap-Db1 Hillen. 1930.  
HORIZON MILLET. TB-B3L (A. I. S. name) (Mil. 1930); *Horizon*; *Horizon*.  
Howshun. Jap-Sg1-1 Chugai 1930.  
Hugo de Vries. Span-S4M Van't Hof. 1930.  
HUGUETTE. TB-B7M (Mil. 1930).  
Humberti. Jap— Hesse 1930; may be *Humboldtii*?  
ICEBERG. TB-WW (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.  
INDIA. TB-Y9L (Pilk. 1930); Orp. 1930; A. M., R. H. S., 1929; R., 1930.  
INDIANENSIS. Laev-R2M (Per. 1930); *Versicolor Indianensis*.  
INDOLENCE. TB-B1L (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.  
INLAY. TB-S7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
INNOVATION. TB-W7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
Iso-no-kamome. Jap-Db1-1 Chugai 1930.  
JAHEBE. DB-B3 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
JAMES HUDELSON. TB-B3D (Hud. 1930).  
JANE KREY. TB-B7M (Mind. 1930); R., 1930.  
JASMINE. TB-B6 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
JONQUIL. TB-Y3 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

JOSEPHS COAT. TB-Y9 (Kat. 1930).  
 JUNE BRIDE. TB-WW (Grinter 1930); Row., 1930; R., 1928.

KANAWHA. TB-B3 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 KARMA. TB-S5L (Sturt. 1930); R., 1929.  
 Kasaga. Jap-Sg1 Weed 1930.  
 KEID. TB-S9D (Bun. 1930).  
 KENMORE. TB-S1L (Sim. 1930); R., 1930.  
 King of the Purple. Eng-B7D Thoolen 1930.  
 KING SOLOMON. TB-B9M (Wal. 1930).  
 Kohio. Jap-Db1-7 Weed 1930.  
 Kohio-hare. Jap-Sg1-7 Alex. 1930.

LAC LEMAN. TB-B3M (Barr 1930); R., 1930.  
 LADY HELEN. DB-B3 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 LANDSCAPE QUEEN. DB-B7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 LA TULIPE. DB-Y4L (Mil. 1930).  
 LEDELIA. DB-B7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 LEXINGTON. TB-W3 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 L'HERBAUDIERE. TB-Y9M (Mil. 1930).  
 Lilacina. Jap-5 Hesse 1930; Barr 1930.  
 Low Blue. TB-B1M Hicks 1930.  
 LUVERNE. TB-B7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

MADAME HENRI CHEVRIER. TB-R2 (Tur. 1930); R., 1930.  
 MADELEINE BRUN. TB-W (Mil. 1930).  
 MAGALIE. TB-S3M (Mil. 1930).  
 MARDI GRAS. TB-R9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 MARESCHAL NEY. TB-S6D (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1928.  
 MARIE POOLE. TB-W (Per. 1930).  
 MARIONETTE. TB-B1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 MARY SENNI. TB-S3M (Mil. 1930).  
 Mauvy Blue. TB- Winton 1930.  
 MAY DAY. TB-S9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
 Médéah. DB-B1M Viaud. 1930.  
 Mehala. TB-B3M Delauney 1930.  
 MELDORIC. TB-B1D (Ayres 1930); Cooley 1930; R., 1930.  
 Melody. TB- (Sheets 1930).  
 MEMENTO. TB-B3M (Waterer 1930); R., 1930.  
 MEPHISTO CAYEUX. TB-R7D (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F.; R., 1930;  
*Mephisto.*  
 MIGNARD CAYEUX. TB-S1L (Cay. 1930); R., 1930; *Mignard.*  
 MIGNONETTE. DB-W2 (Mil. 1930).  
 MINISTRE FERNAND DAVID. TB-R3M (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F.  
 1930, and Special Prize; R., 1930.  
 MISTRAL CAYEUX. TB-B9L (Cay. 1930); R., 1930; *Mistral.*  
 Miyako jishi. Jap-Db1 Chugai 1930.  
 MME. LALOUX. DB-green (Hamon. 1930).

MOGADOR. DB-W6L (Mil. 1930).  
Monija. Jap-Sg1 Weed 1930.  
MOON MAIDEN. TB-R6 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
Moreno. Eng-B7 Thoolen 1930.  
MOUNT VERNON. TB-Y4 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
Mrs. Hayden. Jap-Db1-1 Weed 1930.  
MRS. H. M. HUDELSON. TB-W (Hud. 1930).  
MRS. HORACE CROSBY. TB-W8 (Tobie 1930); R., 1929.  
MRS. J. L. GIBSON. TB-B7D (Gibson 1930); G & A 1930.  
Mrs. Rubbe. TB-S3L Winton 1930.  
MRS. S. M. HUDELSON. TB-S3D (Hud. 1930).  
MUSULMANICA SKY BLUE. Spur-B1L (Vilm.); Howard 1930.  
MY MARYLAND. TB-S9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930; H. M., A. I. S. 1930.  
Mystery. Jap-Sg1-6 (Wayside 1930).  
  
NADJI. TB-R1M (Sturt. 1930); R., 1929.  
Nain Jaune. DB-Y4M (Tur. 1930); autumn bloomer.  
NAIN LONDRIN. DB-Y4L (Tur. 1930); autumn bloomer.  
Nazin Kehl. Jap Smith-C. G. 1930.  
NEWTONIA. TB-S1L (Don. 1930); Riverview 1930; Weed 1930; R., 1929;  
    *Neutonia*.  
Niebelungen Bronze. TB-S4 Edgewood 1930.  
NONO. DB-Y4L (Mil. 1930).  
Non Plus Ultra. Eng-B Thoolen 1930.  
NUSKU. TB-S4L (Nes. 1930); Fair. 1930; Sheets 1930; R., 1928; *Marden*.  
  
OCHROLEUCA REFLEX. Spur-Y (Vilm.); Howard 1930.  
OPALINE. TB-S6L (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
Orchid Queen. Jap-Sg1-5 Cole 1930.  
OREGON BEAUTY. TB-B9 (Klein. 1930); Cooley 1930; Kellogg 1930;  
    Weed 1930; R., 1930.  
OREGON GIANT. TB-B9D (Klein. 1930); Cooley 1930; Kellogg 1930;  
    Weed 1930; R., 1930.  
ORIENT PEARL. TB-S7L (Mur. 1930); Orp. 1930; C. M., R. H. S., 1930.  
ORUGA. TB-B9L (Mohr-Mit. 1930); Salb. 1930; R., 1929.  
  
PADRE. TB-S3D (Mohr-Mit. 1930); Salb. 1930; R., 1929.  
PAINTED MINX. TB-S3 (Essig 1930); R., 1930.  
PALE MOONLIGHT. TB-B1L (Essig 1930); R., 1930.  
Pallida Lavender. TB-B1M Winton 1930.  
PANAMA. TB-Y9 (Sheets 1930); R. 1930.  
PARMA. TB-S4M (Edl. 1930); Sturt. 1930; R., 1930.  
PATORAC. TB-W8 (Row. 1930); R., 1930.  
PAULETTE. TB-B9L (Mil. 1930).  
PEERESS. TB-S9D (Wayman 1930); R., 1930.  
PERSIAN GLOW. TB-Y9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
PETITE FERNANDE. DB-S9L (Mil. 1930).  
PHEBUS CAYEUX. TB-Y4L (Cay. 1930); R., 1930; *Phebus*.

PICADOR. TB-Y9D (Mor. 1930); Mor. 1930; Sheets 1930; R., 1928.

PINK SATIN. TB-R1L (Sass-J. 1930); Pat. 1930; R., 1930.

PINKY. TB-R1L (Thom.-W. 1930); R., 1930.

PIONEER MOTHER. TB-W4L (Tim. 1930); Kellogg 1930; R., 1929.

Poehontas. Jap-Db1 Alex. 1930.

POTENTATE. TB-R7 (Grinter 1930); Row. 1930; R., 1929.

POTOMAC. TB-S6 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

POWDERPUFF. DB-W9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

President Darell. TB-B2 Delauney 1930.

PRESIDENT HARDING. Jap-Db1-7 (Wayside 1930).

Primrose. TB-Y4L (Per. 1930); name may be changed.

Prince de Monaco. TB-Y2 Delauney 1930.

PROFESSEUR DUBOIS. TB (Den. 1930); Mil. 1930.

PROPHETE. TB-S9M (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.

PSEUDACORUS AUREA VILMOREANA. (Vilm.); Laev-Y Howard 1930.

PUGET. TB-S5L (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.

Purple Perpetual. TB-B Mad. 1930.

Queen of the Blues. Jap-Db1-3 (Wayside 1930).

QUERIDA. TB-S6L (Mohr-Mit. 1930); Salb. 1930; R., 1929.

RADIATION. TB-R6 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

RASAKURA. TB-R9M (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929; *Rosakura*.

RAYO DE SOL. TB-Y4M (Mohr-Mit. 1930); Salb. 1930; R., 1929.

RED ROBE. TB-R9D (Nie. 1930); R., 1930.

REFULGENCE. TB-S3D (Wayman 1930); R., 1930; *Rhapsody*.

REMEMBRANCE. TB-R7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

RHAPSODY. TB-R9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

Richard Webel. TB-B2 Delauney 1930.

Richard Weter. TB-S3M Férrard 1930.

ROCAMADOUR. IB- Berry 1930.

RODIN. TB-Y5 (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.

ROSE ASH. TB-S7L (Mor. 1930); Sturt. 1930; R., 1930.

Rosemary. TB (Sheets 1930).

RUDE. TB-S3M (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.

SACHEM. TB-S9M (Loomis 1930); Pat. 1930; R., 1930.

SAMOA. TB-S4D (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.

Samoy Major. TB-B7L Delauney 1930.

SANDAKAN. TB-S3M (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.

SANDALPHON. TB-B3L (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.

SANDRA. TB-Y4M (Mil. 1930).

SAN JUAN. TB-R7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

SAN RAFAEL. TB-R7D (Mohr-Mit. 1930); Salb. 1930; R., 1929.

SANTA FE. TB-B1L (Mohr-Mit. 1930); Salb. 1930; R., 1929.

SHAWNEE. TB-S9L (Tim. 1930); Kellogg 1930; R., 1929.

SHENANDOAH. TB-W1 (Sheets 1930); R., 1929.

Shinonobe. Jap-Db1 Chugai 1930.

Sibirica falcifolia. Sib-W1 (Per. 1930).  
Sibirica montana. Sib. Correvon 1930.  
SIERRA BLUE. TB-B1D (Essig 1930); R., 1930.  
SILVER MOON. TB-Y4 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SILVERTONE. TB-W (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
Snowstorm. Jap-Sg1-1 (Alex. 1930).  
SOLEIL LEVANT. DB-S6M (Mil. 1930).  
SOUFFLOT. TB-S4L (Cay. 1930); R., 1930.  
SOUTHERN GEM. DB-Y9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SOUTHERN ROMANCE. TB-R7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SPRING SONG. TB-Y4M (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.  
Stylosa Rosea. Ung. Delauney 1930.  
SUMMER DAY. TB-S1L (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.  
SUMMERTIME. TB-Y6 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SUNBURST. TB-Y9 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SUNCLAD. DB-Y (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SUNDANCE. DB-Y (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SUNDOWN. TB-S7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
SUNSTAR. TB-Y6 (Mor. 1930); Sheets 1930; R., 1928.  
Suri. Jap-Sg1 Weed 1930.  
Surprise. Jap-Db1 Hillen. 1930.  
SWEETBRIER. TB-B7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
  
TAFFY. TB-S4D (Berry 1930); R., 1930.  
Tai-Hier. Jap-Db1 Starker 1930.  
Takara-dame. Jap-Db1 Alex. 1930; probably Takara-Dama, Chivers.  
TAKOMA. TB-S4 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.  
Talisman. TB-S6M (Mur. 1930); Orp. 1930; C. M., R. H. S. 1930.  
TALWAR. TB-R7M (Wsmn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.  
THEODORE. TB-B1D (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.  
THOROBRED. TB-R1M (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.  
Toa-no-homare. Jap-Db1 Chugai 1930.  
TONGANOXIE. TB-S3L rev. (Tim. 1930); Kellogg 1930; R., 1929.  
Transsylvania. TB-Y4D From Hungary; Hesse 1930.  
Treholme TB- (Sheets 1930).  
Tsuro. Jap-Sg1 Weed 1930.  
Turban. Jap- Josifko 1930.  
  
VAGABOND. TB-Y4 (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.  
VANITY. TB-S9 (Mor. 1930); Sheets 1930; R., 1928.  
Van Obseura. TB-S7M Viaud. 1930.  
VENDETTA. TB-R3D (Waterer 1930); R., 1930.  
Versicolor Lilacina. Laev-B3L (Per. 1930).  
Versicolor Virginensis. Laev-B3M (Per. 1930).  
Vieulle Donne. TB-R9M Wells 1930.  
Vilner. TB-S1L Delauney 1930.  
Violet Foncé. DB-S1D Hamon. 1930.  
VIRGIN GOLD. TB-Y4L (Hardee 1930); R., 1930.

VISHNU. TB-S4M (Sturt. 1930); R., 1924.  
VISTA BLUE. TB-B3L (Hud. 1930).

Wakama. Jap-Db1-7 Weed 1930.

Wakamura. Jap-Db1 Weed 1930.

WAMBLISKA. TB-W1 (Sass-J. 1930); Row. 1930; R., 1930.

WANTAGE. TB-B3M (Waterer 1930); R., 1930; *Meteor*.

WEDDING MARCH. DB-W7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

WHITE HOUSE. TB-W7 (Sheets 1930); R., 1930.

White Swan. Jap-Sgl-1 Alex. 1930.

White Wings. TB-W Mad. 1930.

W. J. WERNHAM. TB-Y2L (Per. 1930).

WYANDOTTE CHIEF. TB-S9D (Tim. 1930); Kellogg 1930; R., 1929.

YATAGHAN. TB-Y9L (Wmsn. 1930); Long. 1930; R., 1929.

YELLOW KING. Span-Y Meadow 1930.

YELLOW TOM TIT. TB-Y4 (Sturt. 1930); R., 1930.

Yonono. Jap-Db1 Weed 1930.

YOSEMITIE FALLS. TB-R3D (Essig 1930); R., 1930.

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## REGISTRATIONS 1930

NO PERSON OTHER THAN THE ORIGINATOR MAY REGISTER A SEEDLING UNLESS PERMISSION IN WRITING TO MAKE SUCH REGISTRATION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE ORIGINATOR AND FILED WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE AT THE TIME SUCH REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR REGISTRATIONS TO BE RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JANUARY BULLETIN FOLLOWING IS AUGUST 31. ANY RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE WILL BE CONSIDERED AS REGISTRATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

UNDER NO CONSIDERATION WILL NAMES WITHOUT DESCRIPTIONS AS TO TYPE, COLOR AND PARENTAGE, BE REGISTERED, NOR WILL THEY BE APPROVED.

ABITIBI. Sib. (Preston).	ANNA H. THOMPSON. TB (Row. 1929); <i>Anna M. Thompson</i> .
ACCLAMATION. TB (Sheets 1930).	ANNAPOLIS. TB (Sheets 1930).
AEGINA. TB (Wal.).	ANTIQUE. TB (Sheets 1930).
AFROJUNE. TB (Sim. 1930).	APRIL. TB (Loth.) H. M. A. I. S., 1930.
AGLOW. DB (Sheets 1930).	ARCTIC SEAS. TB (Doran).
AIGRET. TB (Sheets 1930).	ARMISTICE. DB (Sheets 1930).
ALASKA. TB (Sheets 1930).	ARTIZAN. TB (Sheets 1930).
ALFERETTA. TB (Doran).	ASHTORETH. TB (Beaudry) H. M. A. I. S., 1930.
ALMA MATER. TB (Sheets 1930).	AUSTRALIA. TB (Pilk.).
AMBERA. TB (Sass-H. P.).	BALTHAZAR. TB (Wal.).
AMEDEE CARROY. TB (Tur. 1929).	BARYE. TB (Cay. 1930).
AMERICAN. TB (Essig 1930).	
AMPHION. TB (Waterer).	
ANIMATION. TB (Sheets 1930).	

BASILDON. TB (Waterer 1930);  
*Bendigo.*

BAWANI. TB (Gers.).

BETH. TB (Loth.).

BETTIE F. HOLMES. Jap. (Totty 1930).

BETTY JOY. DB (Sheets 1930).

BING BANG. TB (Thom.-W. 1930).

BIRCHCROFT. TB (Williams. - J. C.).

BLACKAMOOR. TB (Sass-J.).

BLACK EAGLE. TB (Bral. 1930).

BLACK WINGS. TB (Kirk. 1930);  
*Satan.*

BLITHESOME. TB (Con.).

BLUEBONNET. TB (Egel.).

BLUE CHARM. Sib. (Sass-H. P.).

BLUE HILL. TB (Sass-H. P.).

BLUE ISLE. TB (Sheets 1930).

BLUE RIDGE. DB (Sheets 1929).

BON HOMME. TB (Sheets 1930).

BRENDA. TB (Gers.).

BRIGHT BALLOON. TB (Waller).

BURMAH. TB (Pilk.).

BUSEY. TB (Black).

CAMBRIA. TB (Sheets 1930).

CAMP FIRE. TB (Loth.).

CANADIAN GOLD. TB (Preston).

CANTILENE. TB (Cay. 1929); C. M., S. N. H. F.

CARLING. TB (Preston).

CARNELIAN. TB (Loth.).

CAVATINE CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1930); *Cavatine.*

CHAMPAGNE. TB (Sheets 1930).

CHANCE WHITE. TB (Sass-H. P. 1930); Thom.-W. 1930.

CHARM. TB (Sheets 1930).

CHAUDIERE. Sib. (Preston).

CHIOS. TB (Wal.).

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER. TB (Koeh. 1930).

CHROMYLLA. TB (Loomis 1930).

CLARA NOYS. TB (Sass-H. P.).

CLASSIC. TB (Grinter).

CLIMAX. TB (Sheets 1930).

COESSE. TB (Richer).

COLONIAL WHITE. TB (Donahue).

COLOSSUS. TB (Sass-H. P.).

COMMANDER. TB (Doran).

CONCORD. TB (Waterer 1930).

CONNIE. TB (Black).

CORAL SEA. TB (Doran).

CORIOLAN. TB (Cay. 1930).

COTTAGE WHITE. TB (Egel.).

CROSSROADS. TB (Donahue).

CRYSTALLINE. TB (Sim. 1930).

CYCLADES. TB (Wal.).

CYDALISE. TB (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F. 1930.

CYRUS. IB (Sass-H. P.).

DAKOTA. TB (Hardee 1930).

DAWSON. TB (Preston).

DAYLIGHT. TB (Sheets 1930).

DELOS. TB (Wal.).

DEVOTION. TB (Sheets 1930).

DIGNITY. TB (Sheets 1930).

DONA SOL. TB (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F.

DONNINGTON. TB (Waterer 1930); *Dauntless.*

DRAMA. TB (Sheets 1930).

DRAYTON. TB (Waterer 1930); *Donovan.*

DUART. TB (Ayres).

EBONY. TB (Sheets 1930).

EDITH SCOVILLE. TB (Pfeif. 1928).

ELFIN GOLD. TB (Mor. 1928).

ELIZABETH EGELBERG. TB (Egel. 1930).

ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON. TB (Huntgn.-H. G.); *Zublu.*

ELOISE LAPHAM. TB (Lap.).

ELROSE. TB (Sheets 1930).

EMIR CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1930); *Emir.*

ENVY. TB (Hill).

EREBIAN. TB (Loomis 1930); H. M. A. I. S., 1930.

EUBOIA. TB (Wal.).

EVA BRALLIAR. TB (Bral. 1930).

EVENING. TB (Sheets 1930).

FAIRY GOLD. TB (Con.).  
 FANCY FREE. TB (Wal.-J.; Saun.-W. E.).  
 FATHER TIME. TB (Loth.).  
 FEALTY. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 FIDELITY. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 FIREFLAME. TB (Wayman).  
 FIRE GOD. TB (Nie.).  
 FRANCES O'MEARA. TB (Williams-J. C.).  
 FREEPORT. TB (Doran).  
 FULGORE CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1930); *Feule Gore; Fulgore*; C. M., S. N. H. F.  
 FUTURITY. DB (Sheets 1930).  
  
 GARDEN YELLOW. TB (Sim. 1930).  
 GATINEAU. Sib. (Preston).  
 GAY DAWN. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 GAYNELLE. TB (Richer).  
 GEORGE R. MILLER. TB (Williams.-J. C.).  
 GLORIOUS. TB (Doran).  
 GOLDEN FLAG. TB (Sturt.).  
 GOLDEN JOY. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 GOLDENROD. TB (Row. 1926).  
 GOLDIE. TB (Black).  
 GOLDILOCKS. TB (Wayman 1930).  
 GOLD LACE. TB (Loth.).  
 GOLD MINE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 GRACE CAMERON. TB (Pfeif. 1929).  
 GRACE WAYMAN. TB (Wayman).  
 GRATONE. TB (Gers.).  
 GUYASUTA. TB (Hall).  
 GWYNNE. TB (Preston).  
  
 HACIENDA. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 HALLOWEEN. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 HECLA. TB (Waterer 1930); *Sunbeam*.  
 HELEN CAMPBELL. TB (Nes.).  
 HIIDEYO. TB (Gers.).  
 HIGH TIDE. TB (Barber 1930).  
 HILTON LUCAS. TB (Pfeif.).  
  
 ICEBERG. TB (Cay. 1930).  
 IMBROS. TB (Wal.).  
 INDIA. TB (Pilk. 1930).  
 INDOLENCE. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 INLAY. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 INNOVATION. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 INSPIRATION. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 IPSDEN. TB (Waterer 1929); *Imperial*.  
 IRMA POLLOCK. TB (Sass-H. P.).  
 IRVING. TB (Preston).  
  
 JACK TAR. TB (Thom-W. 1922).  
 JAHEBE. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 JANE KREY. TB (Mind. 1930).  
 JANET. TB (Loth.).  
 JANUS. TB (Waterer 1929); *Contrast; Contrast Waterer*.  
 JASMINE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 JESSE WILLIAMSON. TB (Williams.-J. C.).  
 JOAN. TB (Loth.).  
 JOANDRA. TB (Gers.).  
 JOHNNY BLACK. TB (Black).  
 JONQUIL. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 JUNE NIGHT. TB (Egel.).  
  
 KANAWHA. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 KENMORE. TB (Sim. 1930).  
 KING JUBA. TB (Sass-H. P.).  
 KLAMATH. TB (Klein. 1929).  
 KOOTENAY. Sib. (Preston).  
  
 LAC LEMAN. TB (Barr 1930).  
 LADA. TB (Doran).  
 LADDIE BOY. DB (Sass-H. P.).  
 LADY HELEN. DB (Sheets 1929).  
 LADY LAVENDER. TB (Ayres).  
 LADYLUCK. TB (Donahue).  
 LANDSCAPE QUEEN. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 LARGO. TB (Ashley).  
 LEDELIA. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 LESBIA. TB (Wal.).  
 LEXINGTON. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 LINDA. TB (Gers.).  
 LITTLE CORPORAL. TB (Hardee 1930).

LOCHINVAR. TB (Sass-H. P.).  
 LORA. TB (Loth.).  
 LORRETTO. TB (Nes.).  
 LUVERNE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 MADAME HENRI CHEVRIER. TB (Tur. 1930).  
 MADAWASKA. Sib. (Preston).  
 MAE. TB (Loth.).  
 MARDI GRAS. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 MARIE LOUISE CAILLOT. TB (Hudson 1930); *Mme. Caillet*.  
 MARIONETTE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 MARY GEDDES. TB (Stahl-Wash.) H. M. A. I. S., 1930.  
 MARYLYNN RICHARDS. TB (Richer).  
 MATTAWIN. Sib. (Preston).  
 MAY DAY. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 McELROY. TB (Black).  
 MEADOW GOLD. TB (Sheets 1929).  
 MELDORIC. TB (Ayres 1930).  
 MEMENTO. TB (Waterer 1930).  
 MEPHISTO CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1930); *Mephisto*; C. M., S. N. H. F.  
 MIDGHAM. TB (Waterer 1929); *Minerva*; *Minerva Waterer*.  
 MIDWEST PRIDE. TB (Sass-H. P.).  
 MIGNARD CAYEUX. TB (Cay 1930); *Mignard*.  
 MINISTRE FERNAND DAVID. TB (Cay. 1930); C. M., S. N. H. F. 1930.  
 MINNIE BLACK. TB (Black).  
 MISTRAL CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1930); *Mistral*.  
 MOON MAIDEN. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 MOUNT VERNON. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 MULATTO. TB (Black).  
 MURIEL. TB (Gers.).  
 MY MARYLAND. TB (Sheets 1930); H. M. A. I. S., 1930.  
 NAN. TB (Loth.).  
 NATIVIDAD. TB (Mohr-Mit.).  
 NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER. TB (Koeh. 1929).  
 NICANOR. TB (Wal.).  
 NIKITA. TB (Gers.).  
 NIPIGON. Sib. (Preston).  
 NORMAN JEAN. TB (Conery).  
 NOVRIL. TB (Williams-J. C.).  
 OREGON BEAUTY. TB (Klein. 1930).  
 OREGON GIANT. TB (Klein. 1930).  
 OTTAWA. Sib. (Preston 1929).  
 PAINTED MINX. TB (Essig 1930).  
 PALE MOONLIGHT. TB (Essig 1930).  
 PANAMA. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 PAPHIAN. TB (Wal.).  
 PARAMOUNT. TB (Donahue).  
 PARMA. TB (Edl. 1930).  
 PATMOS. TB (Wal.).  
 PATORAC. TB (Row. 1930).  
 PATRICIA BUSEY. TB (Black).  
 PAVLOWA. TB (Richer).  
 PEERESS. TB (Wayman 1930).  
 PEMBINA. Sib. (Preston).  
 PERSIAN GLOW. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 PHARILLON. TB (Wal.).  
 PHEBUS CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1930); *Phebus*.  
 PINK FAIRY. TB (Tack).  
 PINK SATIN. TB (Sass-J. 1930).  
 PINKY. TB (Thom.-W. 1930).  
 PONGEE. TB (Bretsch.).  
 POTOMAC. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 POWDERPUFF. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 PRAIRIE KING. TB (Nes.).  
 PRINCESS WENONAH. TB (Pfeif.).  
 PRINTEMPS. TB (Nes.).  
 PRO. TB (Black).  
 PROPHETE. TB (Cay. 1930).  
 PUGET. TB (Cay. 1930).  
 QUAKER MAID. TB (Gers.).  
 QUERIDA. TB (Mohr-Mit. 1930).

RADIATION. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 RAE. TB (Loth.). H. M. A. I. S. 1930.  
 RAJ. TB (Wal.).  
 REASONER. TB (Black).  
 REDBIRD. TB (Wayman).  
 REDLIGHT. TB (Wayman).  
 RED ROBE. TB (Nic. 1930).  
 REFULGENCE. TB (Wayman 1930); *Rhapsody*.  
 REMEMBRANCE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 RHAPSODY. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 RICHELIEU. Sib. (Preston).  
 RIDEAU. Sib. (Preston).  
 RIPPOWAM. TB (Wilson-R. L.).  
 RODIN. TB (Cay. 1930).  
 ROSE ASH. TB (Mor. 1930).  
 ROSE DOMINION. TB (Con.).  
 ROSE OF CUBA. TB (Sass-J.).  
 RUBEO. TB (Mohr-Mit.).  
 RUDE. TB (Cay. 1930).  
 SACHEM. TB (Loomis 1930).  
 SAMOA. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 SANDALPHON. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 SAN JUAN. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SANTA MARIA. TB (Mohr-Mit.).  
 SARASOTA. TB (Richer).  
 SARGON. TB (Wal.).  
 SENECA. TB (Ashley).  
 SHENANDOAH. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SIERRA BLUE. TB (Essig 1930).  
 SILVER FLARE. TB (Sturt.).  
 SILVER MOON. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SILVER SHEEN. TB (Gers.).  
 SILVERTONE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SONNET. TB (Hill); H. M. A. I. S. 1930.  
 SORRENTO. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 SOUFFLOT. TB (Cay. 1930).  
 SOUTHERN GEM. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 SOUTHERN GLOW. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SOUTHERN ROMANCE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SPRING SONG. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 SUMMER DAY. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 SUMMERTIME. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SUNBURST. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SUNCLAD. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 SUNDANCE. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 SUNDOWN. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 SUNGOD. TB (Sass-H. P.).  
 SUZANNE ALBRAND. TB (Tur. 1929).  
 SWEETBRIER. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 TAKOMA. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 TALMANGA. Jap. (Kemp 1927).  
 THEALE. TB (Waterer 1929); *Thalia*; *Thalia Waterer*.  
 THEME. TB (Loth.) H. M. A. I. S. 1930.  
 THEODORE. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 THISTLEDOWN. TB (Sturt.).  
 THOROBRED. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 THURATUS. TB (Sass-H. P.).  
 TINOS. TB (Wal.).  
 TOKENEKE. TB (Wilson-R. L.).  
 TOMMY TUCKER. TB (Nes.).  
 TONY. DB (Sass-H. P.).  
 VAGABOND. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 VALLIS. TB (Black-A.).  
 VENDETTA. TB (Waterer 1930).  
 VIGO. TB (Gers.).  
 VIRGIN GOLD. TB (Hardee 1930).  
 WALNUT. TB (Black).  
 WAMBLISKA. TB (Sass-J. 1930).  
 WANTAGE. TB (Waterer 1930); *Meteor*.  
 WARGRAVE. TB (Waterer 1929); *Eurydice*; *Eurydice Waterer*.  
 WEDDING MARCH. DB (Sheets 1930).  
 WENDEN. TB (Williams-J. C.).  
 WEXHAM. TB (Waterer 1929); *Vesuvius*; *Vesuvius Waterer*.  
 WHAT CHEER. TB (Hill).  
 WHITEBIRD. TB (Wayman).  
 WHITE HOUSE. TB (Sheets 1930).  
 WINNESHIEK. TB (Egel.).

WISTARIA. TB (Loth.); H. M. YOSEMITE FALLS. TB (Essig A. I. S. 1930).

YELLOW TOM TIT. TB (Sturt. 1930).

ZANTE. TB (Wal.).  
ZUNI. TB (Ayres).

**Iris Names Approved in 1930, but not Registered**

ALAN HOYT. TB (Hoyt 1930).  
ALCEE. TB (Vilm.).  
ARABELLA. TB (Meyer-R. H.).  
ARGOS VILMORIN. TB (Vilm. 1926); *Argos*.  
ARKENENSIS. Laev. (Per. 1930); *Versicolor Arkenensis*.  
ASMODEE. TB (Vilm.).

ENFANT D'ORLEANS. TB (Tur. 1930).

ETRURIA. TB (Dykes-K.).

BAVEILLES. IB (Coll. Hort., So. of France; Berry 1929).  
BLENHEIM. TB (Stern).  
BLUE OPAL. TB (Burt.).  
BUFF TIP. TB (Bun. 1930).  
BRAHMIM. TB (Stern).  
BREGAILLON. TB (Denis 1930).

FERDINAND DENIS. TB (Cay.); Yr. Bk. Iris Soc. 82, 1930.

FLORENCE BIGNELL. TB (Per. 1930); *Florence Bigland*.

FRAICHEUR. TB (Nonin); C. M., S. N. H. F. 1930.

CALUXA. TB Yr. Bk. Iris Soc. 60, 1930.  
CATHALINAE. Spur. Correvon 1930.  
CHAMAEIRIS CAMPBELLII. DB (Camp.-A. 1930).  
CHAS. E. SHEA. TB (Per. 1930).  
COL. CUTHBERT JAMES. TB (Per. 1930).  
CYGNI. TB (Bun. 1930).

GAILLARD. TB (Tur. 1930).

GOLDEN FLARE. TB (Insole); Silver Medal, R. H. S. 1930.

GOLDEN VANITY. TB (Long-B. R.).

G. P. BAKER. TB (Per. 1930); Dykes Memorial Medal 1930.

GRETCHEN. TB (Sass-H. P. 1930); *Greta*.

GROUSMAN RED. TB (Sass. 1930).

GUDRUN. TB (Dykes-K.).

HAR-TEN. Cal. (Per.).

HASSAN. TB (Mur. 1930); C. M., R. H. S. 1930.

HELA. TB (Long-B. R.).

HONORE GAUTHIER. TB (Bouscant); C. M., S. N. H. F. 1930.

HORIZON MILLET (A. I. S. name). TB (Mil. 1930); *Horizon*; *Horizon*

HUGUETTE. TB (Mil. 1930).

INDIANENSIS (A. I. S. name). Laev. (Per. 1930); *Versicolor Indianensis*.

INDIAN MAID. TB (Pfeif. 1924).

ISLAM. Yr. Bk. Iris Soc. 61, 1930.

JAMES HUDELSON. TB (Hud. 1930).  
 JEAN CAYEUX. TB (Cay.).  
 JIM WALLACE. TB (Wal.-J.; Saun.-W. E.).  
 JOSEPH'S COAT. TB (Kat. 1930).  
 KARA DAGH. TB (Baker-G. P.).  
 KEID. TB (Bun. 1930).  
 KENTISH GIANT. Yr. Bk. Iris Soc. 61, 1930.  
 KESTON GIANT. Yr. Bk. Iris Soc. 61, 1930.  
 KING SOLOMON. TB (Wal. 1930).  
 KOBE VILMORIN. Jap. (Vilm. 1928); *Kobe*.  
 LADY PERCY. TB (Hort).  
 LA TULIPE. DB (Mil. 1930).  
 LENTHA. TB (Long-B. R.).  
 L'HERBAUDIERE. TB (Mil. 1930).  
 LLEWELLYN. Sib. (Clev. 1929).  
 LOUIS LILLE. TB (Lille 1898); Lille 1898; Tur. 1929; (*germanica* x . . .).  
 LUTIN. DB (Mil. 1930).  
 LUX. TB (Cay.); C. M., S. N. H. F. 1930.  
 LYRA. TB (Bun. 1925).  
 MADELEINE BRUN. TB (Mil. 1930).  
 MAGALIE. TB (Mil. 1930).  
 MARIE POOLE. TB (Per. 1930).  
 MARQUITTA. TB (Cay.).  
 MARY SENNI. TB (Mil. 1930).  
 MIGNONETTE. DB (Mil. 1930).  
 MME. LALOUX. DB (Hamon. 1930).  
 MOGADOR. DB (Mil. 1930).  
 MRS. H. M. HUDELSON. TB (Hud. 1930).  
 MRS. J. L. GIBSON. TB (Gibson 1930).  
 MRS. MANSON GIBSON. Yr. Bk. Iris Soc. 61, 1930.  
 MRS. S. M. HUDELSON. TB (Hud. 1930).  
 MUSULMANICA SKY BLUE. Spur. (Vilm.).  
 NAGASAKI VILMORIN. Jap. (Vilm.); *Nagasaki*.  
 NAIN JAUNE. DB (Tur. 1930); autumn bloomer.  
 NAIN LONDRIN. DB (Tur. 1930); autumn bloomer.  
 NONO. DB (Mil. 1930).  
 OCHROLEUCA REFLEX. Spur. (Vilm.).  
 ORIENT PEARL. TB (Mur. 1930); C. M., R. H. S. 1930.  
 PALLAS VILMORIN. Jap. (Vilm. 1905); *Pallas*.  
 PAULETTE. TB (Mil. 1930).  
 PERTHO. Yr. Bk. Iris Soc. 62, 1930.  
 PETITE FERNANDE. DB (Mil. 1930).  
 POLLYANNA. TB (Dean 1923).  
 PRESIDENT HARDING. Jap. (Wayside 1930).  
 PROFESSEUR DUBOIS. TB (Den. 1930).  
 PSEUDACORUS AUREA VILMOREANA. Laev. (Vilm.).  
 ROBOLIOL. TB (Cay.).  
 ROCAMADOUR. IB (Berry 1930).  
 ROYAL FLUSH. Sib. (Clev. 1929).  
 SANDRA. TB (Mil. 1930).  
 SERAPH. TB (Mur. 1929).  
 SILVER TIP. Sib. (Clev. 1929).  
 SIRIUS. TB (Bun. 1923); Silver Medal, Iris Soc.  
 SOLEIL LEVANT. DB (Mil. 1930).  
 TANGO. TB (Insole); C. M., R. H. S. 1930.

TENAX EXCELSIOR. Cal. Yr.  
Bk. Iris Soc. 62, 1930; *Excelsior*.  
THEOTORMAN. TB (Long-B. R.);  
C. M., R. H. S. 1930.  
TIRIEL. TB (Long-B. R.).  
T. W. THORNTON. TB (Thorn-  
Bostock); A. M., R. H. S., 1930;  
*Mr. T. W. Thornton*.

VIOLET LAKE. TB (Dean 1929).  
VISTA BLUE. TB (Hud. 1930).  
WISCONSIN. TB (Krel. 1926).  
W. J. WERNHAM. TB (Per.  
1930).  
YELLOW KING. Span. (Meadow).

#### **Varieties of 1930 Under Investigation, Data Incomplete**

Some of these may later be approved or registered

Aramé. TB Delauney 1930.  
Bulleyana earnea. Sib. Correvon  
1930.  
Bulleyana pallida. Sib. (Per. 1930).  
Chihiro-no-niji. Jap-Db1. Chugai  
1930.  
Chojuraku. Jap-Db1. Chugai 1930.  
Constantinopolitana. Correvon 1930.  
Fuji-no-Ttadaki. Jap-Db1. Chugai  
1930.  
Genji-yama. Jap. Weed 1930.  
Girl Scout. DB (Sheets 1930).  
Goko. Jap. Sgl. Starker 1930.  
Himono. Jap-Sgl. Weed 1930.  
Hizakwa. Jap-Db1. Hillen. 1930.  
Howshun. Jap-Sgl. Chugai 1930.  
Humberti. Jap. Hesse 1930.  
Iso-no-kamone. Jap-Db1. Chugai  
1930.  
Kasaga. Jap-Sgl. Weed 1930.  
King of the Purple. Eng. Thoolen  
1930.  
Kohio. Jap-Db1. Weed 1930.  
Kohio-hare. Jap-Sgl. Alex. 1930.  
Low Blue. TB Hicks 1930.  
Lucinda. Eng. Thoolen 1930.  
Major King. TB (Totty 1930).  
Médéah. DB Viaud 1930.  
Mehala. TB Delauney 1930.  
Miss Priscilla. Hex.  
Miyako-jishi. Jap-Db1. Chugai 1930.  
Monija. Jap-Sgl. Weed 1930.  
Monspur Hybrid. (Viln.).  
Moreno. Eng. Thoolen 1930.  
Mrs. Hayden. Jap. Weed 1930.  
Mrs. Rubbe. TB Winton 1930.  
Nazin Kehl. Jap. Smith-C. G. 1930.

Niebelungen Bronze. TB Edgewood  
1930.  
Non Plus Ultra. Eng. Thoolen 1930.  
Old Town Seedling. Sib. Scheffy  
1930.  
Orchid Queen. Jap-Sgl. Cole 1930.  
Preflame. TB Indian Spr. 1930.  
President Darell. TB Delauney 1930.  
Prince de Monaco. TB Delauney  
1930.  
Professor Mitchell. TB (Cay.).  
Purple Perpetual. TB Mad. 1930.  
Queen of the Blues. Jap-Db1. Way-  
side 1930.  
Richard Webel. TB Delauney 1930.  
Richard Weter. TB Férand 1930.  
Samoy Major. TB Delauney 1930.  
Shinonobe. Jap-Db1. Chugai 1930.  
Siberica falcifolia. Sib. (Per. 1930).  
Siberica montana. Sib. Correvon  
1930.  
Stylosa Rosea. Ung. Delauney 1930.  
Suri. Jap. Weed 1930.  
Tai-Hier. Jap-Db1. Starker 1930.  
Takara-dame. Jap-Db1. Alex. 1930;  
possibly Takara-Dama, Chivers.  
Toa-no-homare. Jap-Db1. Chugae  
1930.  
Transsylvania. TB From Hungary;  
Hesse 1930.  
Treholme. TB (Sheets 1930).  
Tsuro. Jap. Weed 1930.  
Turban. Jap. Josifko 1930.  
Van obseura. TB Viaud 1930.  
Versicolor Lilacina. Laev. (Per.  
1930).

*Versicolor Virginensis.* Laev. (Per. 1930).  
*Vieulle Donne.* TB Wells 1930.  
*Vilner.* TB Delauney 1930.

*Wakama.* Jap-Db1. Weed 1930.  
*Wakamura.* Jap-Db1. Weed 1930.  
*White Wings.* TB Mad. 1930.  
*Yonono.* Jap-Db1. Weed 1930.

#### Unapproved and Synonymous Names of 1930

*Actor Iris.* **I. histrio.**  
*Albere.* TB ALBIERO?  
*Alpine Dwarf.* DB (Upton 1930).  
*Amoena Pallasii.* DB Smith 1930.  
*Andrassy.* Jap. Hesse 1930.  
*Argyums.* ARGYNNIS.  
*Baron de Rothschild.* TB Delauney 1930.  
*Biflora vera.* Smith 1930; **I. aphylla?**  
*Bravette* BRUNETTE.  
*Break o'Day.* TB (Sheets 1930).  
*Cathay.* TB (Wal. 1930).  
*Celebrity.* TB Alex. 1930.  
*Chemlin.* TB Winton 1930.  
*Cherry Blossom.* Jap-Sgl. Orp. 1930.  
*China Blue.* Sib. (Preston); never to be introduced.  
*Chirneur.* CHASSEUR.  
*Chlorie.* CHLORIS.  
*Columbine.* TB (Mur. N.).  
*Conqueror.* Dut. (Golde).  
*Corvette.* TB Delauney 1930.  
*Darkness.* DB Row. 1930.  
*Dido.* TB (Wal. 1930).  
*Dom Pablo.* DON PABLO.  
*Excelsior.* Cal. TENAX EXCELSIOR.  
*Flavenard.* TB Berry 1930; FLAVESARD.  
*Florence Bigland.* FLORENCE BIG NELL.  
*Forrestii Major.* Sib. (Per. 1930); two feet.  
*Fregia.* FREYA.  
*Gigantea sulphurea.* Sib. Hesse 1930. OCHROLEUCA SULPHUREA.

*Gloria.* DB (So. Cal. 1930).  
*Golden Rod.* DB (Sheets 1930).  
*Horace.* TB (Cay.).  
*Hugo de Vries.* Span. Van't Hof. 1930.  
*Ios.* TB (Wal. 1930).  
*Lilacina.* Jap. Hesse 1930; Barr 1930.  
*Melody.* TB (Sheets 1930).  
*Miss Cawell.* Mil. 1930; EDITH CAVELL.  
*Mme. Steinchen.* MONSIEUR STEICHEN, TB (Den. 1910); Mil. 1910; C. M., S. N. H. F. 1924.  
*Monsieur Heichen.* MONSIEUR STEICHEN.  
*Mystery.* Jap-Sgl. Wayside 1930.  
*Pallida Lavender.* TB Winton 1930.  
*Pocahontas.* Jap-Db1. Alex. 1930.  
*Primrose.* TB (Per. 1930); name may be changed.  
*Rheingaw.* Mil. 1930; RHEINGAU-PERLE.  
*Rosemary.* TB (Sheets 1930).  
*Rousseau.* Eng.  
*Snow in Spring.* TB Wal. 1930; LENZSCHNEE.  
*Snowstorm.* Jap-Sgl. Alex. 1930.  
*Soleil d'Or.* TB (Cay.).  
*Surprise.* Jap-Db1. Hillen. 1930.  
*Syria.* TB (Wal. 1930).  
*Talisman.* TB (Mur. N.).  
*Tennessee.* Dut.  
*Violet Fonce.* DB Hamon. 1930.  
*White Swan.* Jap. Alex. 1930.

## REPORT OF PRESIDENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1930

1930 has been a year of travel for a number of our members. To those who have stayed at home the Society has offered compensation in the shape of Iris notes from the travelers. Miss Sturtevant journeyed from the Atlantic west; Mr. Cooley from the Pacific east. Mr. Pilkington has sent us notes from France; Dr. Ayres has written of England. Mr. Duffy and Mrs. Hires have vied with each other in their comments on new varieties seen here, there and everywhere. I cannot recall a year when so much information on new varieties has appeared in our Bulletins. That our members have liked these notes I know, for I have had comments from all parts of the country.

Not to be outdone by the others I also have traveled much, but unfortunately (or fortunately) it was not in Iris season. I should say Iris flowering season, for all our older members will agree with me that "Iris season" each year extends from January 1st to December 31st (just like membership in the A.I.S.!).

There is no time of year when we cannot enjoy hearing others (or even ourselves!) talk about Iris, and so last winter when I journeyed to the Pacific coast and back, stopping in fourteen states, I met Iris growers everywhere. I met old friends I hadn't seen for years, other friends I had never seen but had known through correspondence. Some I met whose names I knew merely from our printed lists; others I met that I had never heard of; and all of them were kindness itself. In fact, if I could only remember half I heard about Irises and their behavior in different sections I could write a book as big as Dykes' "Genus Iris." Everywhere I was impressed with what good friends the Iris Society had made. In one city, indeed, I was greeted on arrival with a list of new members who had been secured in honor of my visit and attached to the list was a check for their dues! New members were doubly welcome this year when many flower societies have seen the business depression reflected in the dropping out of many old members. We lost more than two hundred old members but an unusual number of new ones enabled us to show a slight gain in this generally disastrous year.

Our BULLETINS have kept the members so closely informed about the work of the Society that there is little to add here. Most gratifying has been the fact that our great American public after having turned a deaf ear to the Farr Memorial Library has suddenly discovered what it was missing. Consequently a deluge of requests has fallen upon the custodians of the Library and engagements have been made for many months ahead. If the members of the organizations who borrow this Library read the books carefully, we may expect a tremendously increased interest in Iris in many sections of the country.

I am glad also to report that our lantern slide collection which had been severely and, I believe, quite justly criticized has been entirely made over by the addition of many beautiful new slides. For this work we have again to thank Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham who has done so much for the Society in the past.

As many of our members know, the Society contributed toward the Japanese trip of Dr. George M. Reed of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. In fact, at the luncheon tendered to Dr. Reed by members of the Society last winter, Dr. Gager was kind enough to say that the trip might never have been made had it not been for the inspiration of this Society. An official report of the trip appears in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden *Record* for November 1930, and Dr. Reed has promised to write something for our BULLETIN shortly. All who grow Japanese Iris will be eager to hear what new information Dr. Reed has to offer us after his visits to the finest Iris collections in Japan.

Mr. Sydney B. Mitchell, who was in Europe last spring, represented us at the meeting of the English Iris Society and while there completed the arrangement whereby we were able to secure a supply of the new book "Dykes on Irises" for our members. There has been a great demand for this book and if the demand continues we shall have to get additional supplies if they are available.

Our own back BULLETINS continue to have a steady sale and the supply of some numbers is either alarmingly small or totally non-existent, so that much to our regret we cannot supply complete sets to the many who want them. Of the numbers of recent years, however, we have a large or even over-large supply, and we shall during 1931 make special offers so that we can turn some of these into money and at the same time reduce the necessary storage space. We hope our members will tell their friends of the opportunity to obtain some of these recent BULLETINS at bargain rates.

Once again we want your help in bringing us new members. We want to continue to grow. We need a steadily growing income which more members will bring and most of all we need more life members. We have seventy-three now. I hope at least fifty annual members who read this BULLETIN think enough of the Society to want to join it for life and thus help our endowment fund.

JOHN C. WISTER.

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### Treasurer's Report

#### PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

*For Year 1930  
To November 30th*

##### *Income*

Annual Membership (1100) .....	\$3,301.65
Sustaining " (4) .....	42.00
Research " (1) .....	25.00
English " .....	48.41
Income Farr Fund .....	25.00
Income Trust Account .....	265.77
Slides .....	25.00
Advertising .....	269.16
Interest on Bank Accounts .....	29.42
Check List .....	658.15
Addisonia .....	65.00
Back Copies .....	209.15
Miscellaneous .....	147.07
Dykes Book .....	217.15
	\$5,347.93

##### *Expense*

*Administrative Stationery and Printing .....	1,050.89
Stenography and Typing .....	190.00
Miscellaneous .....	217.51
Print Bulletins 33/36 .....	1,437.41
Test Gardens .....	250.00
Exhibition Supplies and Expense .....	32.84
Check List .....	690.34
Miscellaneous .....	28.00
Slides .....	35.00
Dykes Book .....	254.72
Farr Memorial Expense .....	94.00
	4,280.71
Net Profit .....	1,067.12

\* Include bill of \$520.10 for taking care of 1928 and 1929 subscriptions.

## BALANCE SHEET

November 30th, 1930

## Assets

Cash (Chemical Bank & Trust Company) .....	\$2,312.16		
Trust Fund .....	309.76		
Farr Fund .....	294.71	2,916.63	
<hr/>			
Bonds .....	6,358.70		
Iris Check List Book .....	1,700.00	10,975.33	
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## Liabilities

Special Award (Robert Wayman) .....	100.00		
Reserve for Life Membership .....	3,522.89		
Tri-annual .....	701.50		
<hr/>			
Net Income 1926 .....	166.28		
1927 .....	1,241.31		
1928 .....	941.65		
1929 .....	3,234.48		
<hr/>			
1930 .....	5,583.72		
	1,067.22	6,650.94	10,975.33
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## SOCIETY HONORS MR. WISTER

Mr. J. C. Wister, President of the American Iris Society since its foundation ten years ago, was presented by the Directors at their recent meeting, with the Society's Gold Medal, in recognition of his services to Iris culture in America, and particularly in recognition of his unselfish devotion to the Society itself for these ten years.

Mr. Wister is acknowledged everywhere as one of the large influences in American horticulture. His merits have been recognized by medals and other insignia awarded to him by many organizations here and in Europe; and it seemed fitting that the Iris Society should mark this anniversary by some tangible evidence of the widespread respect and admiration which we all feel for him.

The ten years that have elapsed since the Society was founded have been formative years. Countless questions of policy have had to be worked out; many of them by the method of trial and error. The years have not been free from difficulties; but in every situation that has arisen Mr. Wister has shown himself patient, wise, and resourceful. He has never sought anything for himself, and his disinterested enthusiasm for the cause of Iris culture has inspired in others a like enthusiasm. Every year enhances his reputation as a man with the wisdom and knowledge of the specialist and yet with the modesty of one whose mind is always receptive to new ideas.

He is now one of the greatest living authorities on the Iris, and he has exerted a considerable influence on the course of its development; while through his lectures and his writings he has done much to stimulate the love of gardens among our people. But his enthusiasm for plants does not exhaust itself on the Iris; there is enough left over to make him an authority on the Lilac, on the Narcissus and on hardy bulbs in general; and besides all these he is our leading enthusiast and authority on the Tree Peony, a plant which will, before he gets through with it, be restored to the place in our gardens to which its extraordinary beauty entitles it.

All Iris growers in America recognize Mr. Wister as their leader and will certainly approve the action of the Board of Directors in conferring upon him the highest recognition in their power to bestow.

## REPORT OF ELECTION COMMITTEE

The total number of ballots received in The American Iris Society's election up to and including December 31, 1930, has resulted in the election of the following for the term 1931, 1932, 1933:

Jacob Sass,  
F. X. Schreiner,  
J. B. Wallace, Jr.,  
Richardson Wright.

The next largest vote was cast for Prof. A. P. Saunders, and as stated in the ballot, he is declared elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. James Boyd for the year 1931.

GEORGE T. MOORE,  
*Chairman, Election Committee*

Missouri Botanic Garden  
January 2, 1931.

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## ACTIVITIES DURING 1930

On January 29, 1930, members of The American Iris Society living in and near New York City gave a subscription dinner in honor of Dr. George M. Reed who was leaving for Japan the next day. About thirty people attended the dinner at which Dr. Reed made a short address about plans of his trip to Japan stressing the particular problems concerning Japanese Iris which he was to study.

Dr. C. S. Gager, Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, who is Dr. Reed's chief, also gave a short address and paid a high compliment to the Society when he said that it was its influence and enthusiasm which made the trip possible. Other guests were Dr. E. D. Merrill, the new Director of the New York Botanical Garden, and Dr. R. O. Harper of the Botany Department of Columbia University.

As January 29th was the tenth birthday of the Society, this meeting took on added significance to those present and the various speakers briefly mentioned some of the work the Society had been able to accomplish and the much greater work which lay ahead.

The Annual Meeting, which was held at Lexington, Kentucky, Wednesday and Thursday, May 21st and 22nd, brought together members from eleven states. Though word had gone forth that the show would not be held because of the very early season, few of the members who had intended to attend changed their plans because of this, Tuesday evening finding them arriving from the Pacific Coast and Atlantic Seaboard while members from nearer regions arrived Wednesday morning.

Arriving at the hotel we found Dr. John W. Scott and his committee had arranged a most enjoyable two-day visit to Lexington gardens. With that hospitality so famous throughout the country, our Lexington friends had thrown open their homes and gardens to our members. Though the Iris season was near its end, other perennials were flaunting their gay beauty, while each garden from the smallest to the largest gave evidence of the careful planning and care it received. It was easily understandable why the Lexington Garden Club shows have become so famous.

At a table in one end of the hotel lobby designated as "Iris Headquarters," Mrs. Tandy Hughes and Miss Daisy Hume registered and labeled the visitors as they arrived Wednesday morning. As no activities were scheduled until the afternoon this proved a splendid meeting place and means of becoming acquainted. Soon we were all in the Scott garden looking at the seedlings and named varieties in Dr. Scott's fine collection. He has splendid seedlings which, unfortunately, were not seen at their best. Nor was it a good season for the roses of which Mrs. Scott is justly proud. The aquilegias were superb and dominated the garden, which is very charming in its setting of trees and shrubbery.

After luncheon visits were made to various gardens where lovely old trees, pungent box and velvety lawns gave a feeling of age even to the newest flower planting. Dr. and Mrs. Scott entertained the members at tea and later many attended the illustrated lecture on "European Botanic Gardens" given by Dr. A. E. Waller, of Ohio State University, at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Waller's collection of slides is very fine and this lecture proved one of the most interesting features of the meeting.

Thursday morning we visited the Botanic Garden of the University and spent an hour in the Rock Garden before the business meeting. This garden is filled with interesting plants many of which are natives, growing about the Kentucky cliffs which we visited that afternoon.

The business meeting was held in Guignol Theater at the University. Our President gave a brief report of the year's work. Reports were read from the Secretary and Treasurer and from several Regional Vice-Presidents. Committee chairmen who were present gave reports, Dr. Waller's being of especial interest, but as this will be published later no detailed report will be included here. Routine reports having been given the President called upon the members for Iris discussion. Chancellor Kirkland, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Connell, Mr. Cooley and Dr. Waller gave interesting talks on Iris growing, culture, seedlings, nomenclature, display gardens, all of which led to discussion in which valuable suggestions were given for consideration.

After a delightful luncheon, at which the members were the guests of the Lexington Garden Club, an automobile trip was made to the gorge of the Kentucky River. This is one of the beauty spots of Kentucky and fortunate indeed were those who were privileged to see it. From there we were taken to the home of Mr. W. E. Simms where we were entertained at tea by Mr. Simms and his daughter, Mrs. Gay. After tea, we visited the beautiful rock garden, rose garden and the vegetable gardens, each of which is a joy in its season.

The officers and directors wish again to express their appreciation and the thanks of the Society to our Lexington friends and especially to Dr. and Mrs. John W. Scott, the President of the University of Kentucky, the Lexington Garden Club and our local members for their gracious hospitality.

#### *Awards.*

*Test Garden Awards.* Silver Medal to Cinnabar (Wmsn. 1928). Award of Merit to Zingara (Wmsn. 1928). Award of Merit to Avatar (Wmsn. 1927). Award of Merit to Van Cleve (Van Name 1927).

*Honorable Mention Awards.* Abora and No. 167 (Hill); No. 1 (Beaudry); H-28 (Loomis); No. 2-A (Williams); M. D. No. 3, M. D. No. 4, La-Rou No. 9 and Mol-D No. 4 (Lothrop); 618-16 (Simpson); seedling (Sheets); No. 1 and No. 2 (Washington); Mary Geddes (Washington-Stahlman); Hermitage (Kirkland).

*Silver Medals* to Mrs. Thomas Nesmith (Boston, Mass.), J. B. Wallace, Jr. (Bridgeport, Conn.), Mrs. E. H. Bretschneider (Co-

lumbus, O.), Mrs. M. F. Bates (Duluth, Minn.), Mrs. W. L. Karcher (Freeport, Ill.), Dr. Earl B. White (Washington, D. C.).

*Bronze Medals* to Mrs. J. R. Damarest (Bridgeport, Conn.), Miss Grace Innis (Columbus, O.), Mrs. J. F. Thompson (Duluth, Minn.), Mrs. W. L. Karcher (Freeport, Ill.), Mrs. Charles C. Brackett (Highland Park, Ill.), Whitehill Gardens (Redlands, Calif.), Mrs. L. M. Lothrop (San Bernardino, Calif.), Mrs. Martha Daley (San Diego, Calif.), Robert C. Fahrenhorst (Springfield, Mo.), Howard R. Watkins (Washington, D. C.).

*Exhibitions.* Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Columbus, O.; Duluth, Minn.; Freeport, Ill.; Highland Park, Ill.; Redlands, Calif.; San Bernardino, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; Springfield, Mo.; Washington, D. C.

*Meetings.* Annual Meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, May 21st and 22nd as guests of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Scott, University of Kentucky, Lexington Garden Club and local A. I. S. Committee. Directors: New York City, December 13th.

*Publications.* Bulletins Nos. 34, 35, 36, and 37, including Science Series No. 7.

*Test and Display Gardens.* Report to be published in April, 1931 Bulletin.

#### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A meeting of the directors of the American Iris Society was held December 13, 1930, in the Directors' Room of the Horticultural Society of New York. The routine reports were approved. It was voted that the necessary appropriation be made to cover the cost of the Lantern Slides and the printing of the Lectures to go with them, not covered by the appropriation made in December, 1929, and that these bills be paid. Also that the fee for the use of the Lantern Slides be set at \$10.00, plus insurance and express. This fee will cover the use of 100 slides. The Secretary was directed to express to Mrs. Hoornbeck the appreciation of the directors for her work on Display Gardens and to Mr. Schreiner their appreciation for the large number of new memberships he had secured for the Society in 1930. It was voted that a committee be appointed to consider a plan for revising the method of judging seedlings and to consider a method of revising the making of a symposium and the possibility of revising the various awards now being made by the Society. This committee is to be appointed by

the President, who will be the chairman. Awards of Merit were given to Zingara (Wmsn. 1928), Avatar (Wmsn. 1927) and Van Cleve (Van Name 1927). A Silver Medal was voted to Cinnabar (Wmsn. 1928) as the most outstanding seedling of 1928 in the Bronx Test Garden judging for 1930. The awards to Avatar and Van Cleve were made as of 1929, no awards having been made that year because it had been necessary to move the seedlings sent in for 1929 judging.

The Gold Medal of the Society, which is the highest honor the Society can bestow, was presented to Mr. John C. Wister in recognition of his ten years of devoted leadership, years in which he has been a constant guide and inspiration to all interested in the development of Iris culture.

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## GARDEN PICTURES 5

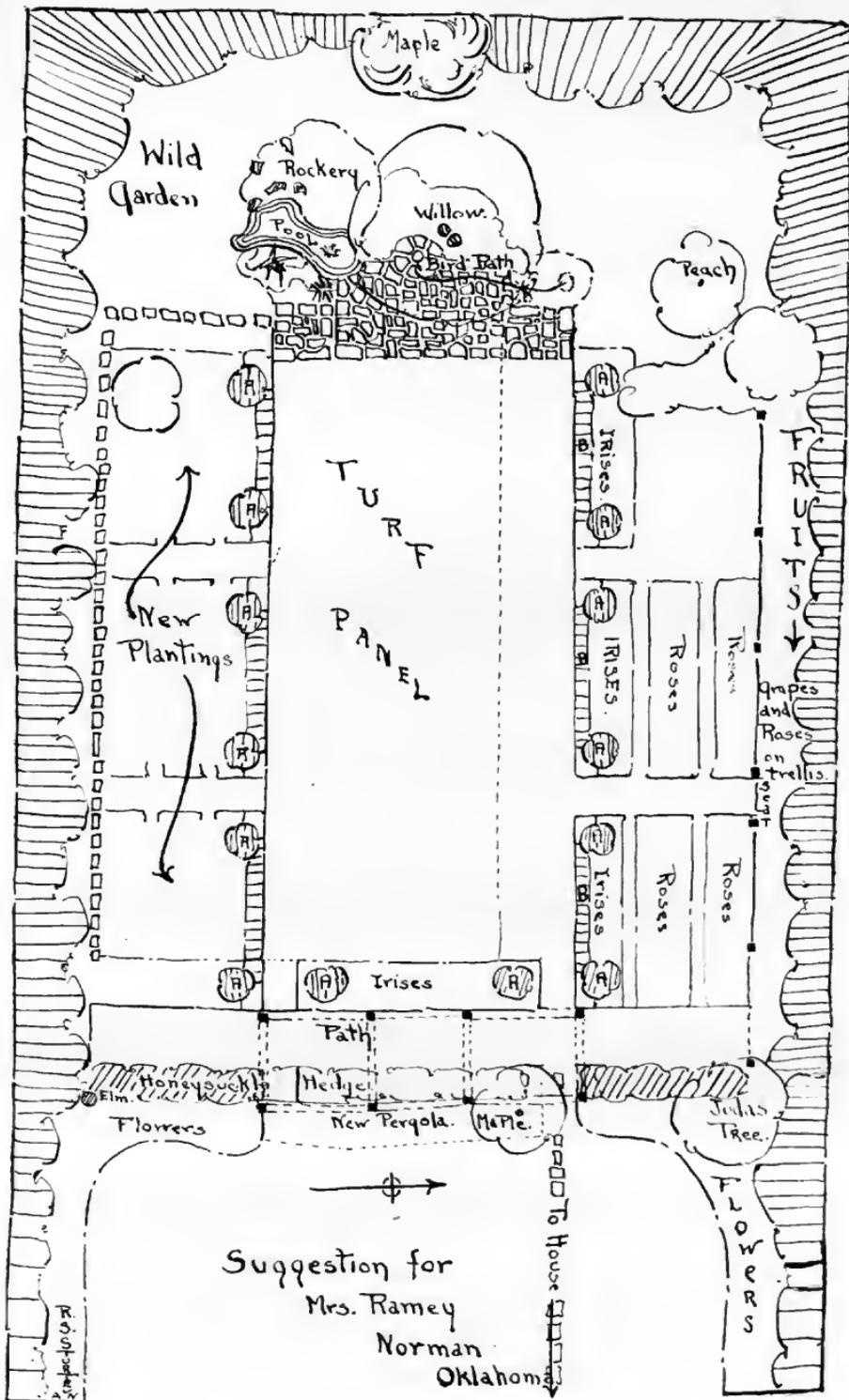
### In Oklahoma

R. S. STURTEVANT

Many moons ago Mrs. Ramey of Norman, Oklahoma, sent me a measured plan of her growing garden and, at long last, a proposed solution of her needs finds space in a Bulletin.

As with many a back-yard garden it seemed to have begun toward the house, to have spread itself into the vegetable garden and to have gradually developed into a real flower garden. We have existing trees and shrubbery borders, fruits serving as a background to a planting of irises and roses, the latter both in beds and on a trellis, and also a suggestion of great diversity of interest in the pool, rockery, and wild garden. Little information has been given as to the various plants that are thriving and I, quite naturally, know little of Oklahoma conditions so that any suggestions must be applicable to the design, the placing of things rather than to the names of the plants themselves.

In considering such a problem our first view or, perhaps, our most frequent view from a much lived in room, porch or window should always be of major interest. In this case one looks out from the house across a bit of lawn to a flower border against a honeysuckle hedge. A removal of part of this hedge to permit full view of the garden beyond is the first recommendation. If such removal also permitted the passer-by to share our pleasures too greatly, then, I



Suggestion for  
Mrs. Ramsey  
Norman  
Oklah.

should insert a light pergola which would permit only a glimpse of the shaded pool with its markedly come-hither appeal to even the most casual visitor.

A place for more irises was Mrs. Ramey's wish and the area to the left of the turf panel not only gives space but permits the development of a bit of balanced planting to either side that would prove most effective. This all-important balance is achieved by the use of accents (A) and an edging (B). If the accents are to be seen from the house during the long winter months they should possess some winter interest of foliage or fruit, or dense twiggy growth but possibly, in this case, husky polyantha roses neatly kept in form might prove of sufficient weight. Dependent on these accents and such flower color as they might possess at certain seasons would be the selection of an edging. Usually an early bulb followed by an annual will give the longest succession of interest. In Oklahoma two crops of annuals may be used and two crops of bulbs come peering through,—tulips rising above English daisies for spring and the flame of montbretias above ageratum for summer.

With the opening of the view and with the building up of a feeling of balance and the shaping of the turf panel, what we see beyond becomes of added importance. The willow, the pool, the rockery and the background of shrubs exist. The bird bath opposite the old entrance arch is available and there are stepping stones in various chance spots. In the new plan, the interest of all these is concentrated, the bird bath is centered on new axis of the garden, its new location emphasized by a paved area that not only serves as a pleasant place to sit but links up the turf panel with the pool and willow and the rockery may be brought across the pool and merge into planting in the crevices of the pavement. There is a marked simplification in plan; we perceive at once where the garden proper ends and the wild begins and the lure of its shadows will lead us down to investigate.

Briefly the problem was to assemble divers diverting features into a unified composition. The garden possessed seclusion and beauty in the plants therein but the view was cut in many lines, and seats, arches and other features seemed scattered in effect, and even stepping stones straight down a grass plot or path distract the attention unpleasantly. They are delightful when they form a work path through planting, even as a trail through the wild but

in a clift lawn they are no more beautiful than grease spots dribbled down a long corridor or across an expanse of floor.

Our normal angle of vision is not much wider than 30 degrees and it is generally wise to have but one major center of interest within this angle to be seen from a given entrance or stopping place. Never should objects of interest be so placed as to attract the eye first one way and then the other and many a garden fails in this respect. Dials and baths, seats and arches give us no chance to appreciate the charm of a simple composition.

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## SCIENCE SERIES NO. 8

### THE RELATION BETWEEN WATER LOSS, SIZE AND FORM IN IRIS FLOWERS

A. E. WALLER

It is a well known fact that by weight a living plant is largely water. Further it is constantly losing water to the surrounding atmosphere and must receive from the soil each day an amount nearly equal to that lost in evaporation. As water is necessary to the life processes in the plant and as the amount remaining within the plant is determined by the evaporating effects of the air it therefore follows that water loss will have a direct effect upon the chemical and physical changes that result in growth. The study of the water supply of plants has engaged the attention of botanists and farmers for years. Yields of crops fluctuate in direct relation to supplies of water. Forest tree studies have shown that increment of wood depends upon water supplies. Searching the garden notes for similar studies has failed to reveal any works dealing with the effect of transpiration upon ornamentals. The observation noted in this paper is designed to call attention to the asymmetry and size changes in flowers resulting from water shortage during the blooming period in iris.

Successful growers of iris agree that sharp drainage is desirable for the bearded iris. Beds are raised, are prepared on slopes or even are tiled to secure the most rapid run off and percolation possible. In addition sand, gravel, lime and peat all of which are being used on iris beds have definite effects on the water holding capacity and aeration of soils. It should be noted that all of the precautions taken are not done because iris has a low water require-

ment. All of the garden practises noted above are precautions to insure aeration of the soil. It therefore becomes essential to distinguish suffocation preventives from any garden practises related to water supply. We drain soils because the removal of standing water allows oxygen to circulate in the soil. There are times when we would like to return the water which has percolated down to the subsoil or has been carried away as surface run off. The emphasis on drainage is misplaced if it carries the associated idea that the water supply can be neglected. We have probably all seen gardens in which the same varieties seem well grown and poorly grown. It would be well to check up the drainage conditions to note if both the respiration requirement and the water supply have been given adequate attention. A drained bed made up of soil having a high moisture retention is necessary to satisfy both water absorption and respiration.

The movement of water from the soil into the plant follows the laws of diffusion. Since water is the diffusing substance and there are more water molecules in the soil solution than in the plant cell there will be a movement of water particles into the cells of root hairs. The cytoplasm of the cell is readily permeable to water and the water passes from cell to cell of the cortex which is high in soluble carbohydrates. Each unit of water particles received by an outside cell raises the gradient so the water is passed from one cell to another until it reaches the central cylinder of a root with its water conducting cells. The cells of the root have progressively less water from the outside inward consequently the continuous diffusion of water from the cells in contact with soil water is readily understood. Cells continue to swell up to the elastic limit of the cell wall. When this is reached the pressure exerted by the cell wall adds to the rate of movement of water particles from the exterior to the interior of the root. In the interior of the root water passes into the water conducting tissues. These are cells lacking in osmotic pressure, but here a new force is at hand which causes the passage of water to be continuous.

In the water conducting cells there are long tubes which compose the veins of the plant. These terminate in the leaf. The constant loss of water from leaves causes a pull to be exerted on the water in the conducting cells. The theory is that the cohesive property of water molecules allows the water to be pulled out in fine threads as molten glass or sealing wax may be pulled. This

causes the water to rise in plants against gravity and to continue to rise as long as water is supplied to the base of the conducting cells. In the leaf where sugar is being manufactured by the plant there is again an osmotic pressure which causes water to leave veins and pass into the mesophyll cells where evaporation is occurring. This brief statement of the path of water through the plant is necessary to present a picture of the daily events connected with a plant's supply of water. For a detailed discussion the reader is referred to any recent text in plant physiology.\*

Measurement of the daily movement of water in plants has shown that the increased rate of evaporation during the daylight hours is not momentarily compensated. That means that during the day there is a deficiency, and that the deficit is greatest in the afternoon. The lag between maximum evaporating conditions around noon and least amount of water in the plant is due to the resistance to evaporation caused by internal conditions in the plant. All experiments lead to the conclusion that the plant is unable to control water loss even though wilting may in some cases be delayed until the late afternoon. Stems cut after a bright warm day show little or no water at the cut surfaces.

At night the movement of water into the plant is more rapid than the rate of transpiration. The day time loss of water is made up. The wilted plants again become turgid. Water content in the plant reaches its maximum in the early morning hours. It is not necessary for rain to have fallen. Tissues and cells again become rigid and distended with water because water movement into the plant has exceeded the rate of water loss. Stems cut in the early morning show the familiar "bleeding" due to the exudation of water from cut surfaces.

Lack of water is a daily hazard during warm bright weather. In sharply drained iris beds this hazard is intensified. Even though the straight and somewhat stiff leaves of iris do not readily exhibit wilting, it is capable of being studied in the height of the plant and the size of the flowers. More than any other one factor it is the amount of water available to the plant that causes the extreme variations within a variety grown under different conditions.

\* Cf. Raber, O. E. *Principles of Plant Physiology*. Chap. 18-21. Macmillan, New York, 1928.

Maximor, N. A. *The Plant in relation to water*. Edited by R. H. Yapp. 1929.

There is no question in the minds of any exhibitors as to the authenticity of the statement that iris plants divided from the same clon but grown under different conditions of water absorption and evaporation may be so different in height and form that classification becomes a puzzle. The introduction of new seedlings and the discarding of older varieties should be examined from the range forms produced in more than one garden. Before being accepted or discarded a plant should be given an opportunity to exhibit the full expression of its hereditary capacities.



The photographs and sketches that are herewith submitted point to the asymmetry and distribution of color along the veins caused by drouth. The photographs are of seedlings of Parisiana and Parc de Neuilly. The observation has been recorded in my notes for the following varieties: Ambassadeur, L. A. Williamson, Ma Mie, Mother of Pearl, and Zwanenburg. I have also checked upon all of these varieties and found them to develop symmetrically when well grown. It may not be without interest to record that a number of seedlings submitted for introduction and being grown in the New York Botanical Gardens in 1927 showed the same phenomenon. It was not possible of course to check upon these and find out if the asymmetry was purely the result of environment, as it is shown to be in the cases above offered for record.

The difference in the width of the two halves of the fall is the most striking feature of growth under adverse water conditions. I have found the extreme to be that half of the fall to the left as one faces it to be one and a half times the width of the fall to the right. The explanation of the difference in width is quite simple. The half to the right is the one that is exposed for several days before the bud is opened. It is this critical period before the opening of the bud that determines its size. Adverse water conditions at this time cause a deficit of water in the right half that is greater than that in the left half which remains covered until the bud is opened. The striping is shorter because the veins are shorter. Comparison of the bud and the open flower in the sketch will serve to verify the statement about position. It is hoped that similar observations if recorded for other varieties will be checked and reported.

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#### TID-BITS 26TH

We are in receipt of a splendid report of the Iris Display Gardens at La Grange, Ga.; with detailed notes as to the origin and success of many varieties. It is always of interest to me how much more shade the iris enjoys as we go south.

*Australia.* "Here in Victoria iris are ideal plants as a hobby for they do not mind our cold, frosty winters and stand up to our two torrid summer months without rain as few other perennials

can. Yet few people grow them. Of the 107 varieties rated 85 or over in 1927 only 9 (Aleazar, Ambassadeur, Asia, Ballerine, Dalmatica, L. A. Williamson, Lord Lambourne, Magnifica, Queen Caterina) are procurable here. In Adelaide (South Australia) one firm has 31 of your listed varieties at an average price of about \$5.00—Peerless topping the list at \$14.00.

“Both professionals and amateurs exhibit well and many flowers have a show to themselves. The iris, however, only has a small corner allotted it at the general spring show, and last year there were only two competitors with twenty varieties all told.

“Nevertheless iris culture is progressing in Melbourne, for the catalogues now have up to 500 varieties listed and although they do not include Bruno, Claude Monet and such good things they do show a decided improvement on the Kharputis and Jaequesianas of three years ago.” *J. W. Trengove.*

*New Orleans.* “I am convinced that our native irises (of which I believe there are about sixteen species) and the Siberian and germanica are the best to grow down here. This strip of country so near the coast is too nearly tropical to grow the varieties that want heat and dryness during the summer. We can supply the former but not the latter. But we are not really bereft with the varieties of native irises to draw upon, many of which are very lovely and one or two, quite rare.” *Mrs. R. N. Day.*

“We have grown the native iris in our yards for fifteen or eighteen years with varying success. The iris listed as *vinicolor* (Small) seems to withstand the change from swamp conditions to a poorly kept garden better than any of the others. Dr. Small insists that they do not need the moisture of the swamps, but the acid soil. In this he may be right, for I have seen handsome plantings of the light blue ones, usually growing in our drainage ditches, doing well in a raised flower bed in the city. But mine died out when planted in the yard. However, I did not give them the cow manure they seem to like—this other gardener probably did as it used to be the custom to use great quantities on all flower beds.” *Mrs. B. S. Nelson.*

*Florida.* “As a general rule attempts at growing iris have been unsatisfactory. Through southern Georgia and western Florida, here and there in gardens, one sees a few plants of a white German



Section of Gallaway Mills Test Garden. La Grange, Ga.

iris which, presumably, is the old Florentina alba (or albicans—Ed.) and this is the only one that I have ever noted that appears to grow from year to year. Some of the bulbous irises are planted in gardens and make a very brave showing in springtime, but they do not persist and this, of course, is not growing iris or making a garden with them.

“Finally I have come to the conclusion that, if this worthwhile plant is to become a part of Florida gardens that it must be done with the native species. Of these there are some six or seven in the state and I have grown some of those from Louisiana very successfully. There is perfectly wonderful undertaking for some plant lover to use these native irises and so give us a race of iris really well-adapted to our conditions.” *H. Harold Hume. Glen St. Mary Nurseries.*

“*Iris Guild.*” Under the leadership of Mrs. Silas B. Waters, President of the Ohio Federation of Garden Clubs, iris enthusiasts plan frequent meetings for discussion and an Exhibit in the spring.

We all look forward with keen interest to the arrival of Mr. Shull’s new book on irises. It may be expected among the spring publications but I am wondering whether the inclusion of a tabular description of over 300 varieties will really add to its permanent value. The promised chapter on hybridizing should prove a valuable reference and all readers of these bulletins know Mr. Shull’s ability to express clearly his facts.

A note from the *Evening-World*, Omaha, calls attention to the introduction by Mr. Sass of irises to the widely known movement of the 4-H Clubs which develops so great an interest for farm children throughout the country.

A page in the New York *Sun* of Nov. 29th gives credit to our best working member, Mrs. Peckham. I hope that the quotation “Although Lilies ‘Toil Not; neither do They Spin,’ Irises with All Their Beauty have a Serious Side” amused my good friend as much as it did me. No one knows better the serious side of irises—viz., the Check List but I have reason to sympathize even though my words are not reported in large headlines.

“Who is loony now?” \* \* \* \* \*

M. Cayeux thinks American growers are, and American growers are inclined to return the compliment. The argument is over the identity of a certain iris or irises which was or were Cayeux’s No. 4196 and which was or were named President Pilkington and then was or were deprived of a name.

At any rate there is no iris President Pilkington at present. There was at least one and possibly two or three and there is to be an entirely different one in the future, possibly in two or three years.

Here are the facts so far as known to American growers. An iris was registered as President Pilkington and appears in the Alphabetical Check List as of Cayeux, 1929. This iris was exhibited and given a certificate of merit by the National Horticultural Society of France. It is listed as a dark blue-purple self.

There were flattering reports abroad about this iris which was said to be the last word in dark irises.

In 1929 Mrs. Pattison, of Quality Gardens, Freeport, was abroad and was told by English authorities who had visited M. Cayeux's nursery that the finest iris he had was a magnificent dark one under the number 4196 and that iris was one she ought to get. After considerable negotiating and discussion Cayeux sold Mrs. Pattison a root of No. 4196. At that time it was supposed to be the only one sold to an American grower.

In the summer of 1929, M. Cayeux wrote Mrs. Pattison that No. 4196 was a greatly magnified Germaine Perthuis and was to be introduced last year as President Pilkington. Foreign reports had described this iris both as a magnified Germaine Perthuis and a magnified Louis Bel. M. Cayeux's 1930 catalogue appeared. No President Pilkington but two irises, one described as a "magnified Louis Bel" and one described as a "magnified Germaine Perthuis" were listed.

These were respectively Mephisto and Ministre Fernand David.

Mephisto was the Louis Bel type but also described as a dark blue iris which Louis Bel isn't. Ministre Fernand David was the Germaine Perthuis magnification but described as a red-violet and Germaine isn't red. Meanwhile Mrs. Keller, of St. Joseph, Mo., introduced a President Pilkington as a Robert Wallace type and Robert Wallace is of Archeveque coloring.

American growers wrote for explanations. Mrs. Waters, of Cincinnati, visited M. Cayeux in July and was told that 4196 was Mephisto. He and Mr. Pilkington had written Mrs. Pattison that 4196 was Ministre Fernand David and not President Pilkington. Mrs. Pattison's 4196, supposed to be President Pilkington, bloomed and proved to be a gorgeous red-purple of Louis Bel coloring. It lived up to previous reports as the finest dark iris yet sent out.

It seems Mr. Mead also had a President Pilkington in his garden. Mr. Schreiner, among others, undertook to find out what, if any, President Pilkington or 4196 was. Here is Mr. Mead's statement concerning President Pilkington. The letter is under date of September 23, 1930:

"Three years ago Cayeux sent me an iris which he called President Pilkington and which he said was difficult to grow. While it still survives it has never bloomed nor has it increased to any extent. When I was in his garden this year, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pilkington greatly admired a certain iris, which I did, too, at first sight close at hand. It was a marvellously fine great big grayish

lavender blue iris of superb quality in every respect except one. Close at hand the color was fine but while they were all examining it I slunk away to make final judgment on whether it carried in the distance. When I found that it became foggy in the distance I lost my enthusiasm. So far as I know he still intended to call this particular iris President Pilkington. He is going to name another iris after Mr. Mitchell. It has the same high qualities of the last President Pilkington and the only difference is (at any rate that could be noted on the first inspection or two) the color, which was that of an improved Morning Splendor, or even better than that. It is my understanding that the iris in Mrs. Pattison's garden is No. 4196. Cayeux has since advised me that he originally had Ministre Fernande David under two numbers, one of which was 4196."

Here is M. Cayeux's statement:

"Two years ago in September, 1928, we forwarded to Mrs. Pattison, of Freeport, an important list of novelties. As number 4196 had been greatly admired by some English visitors in our establishment and as Mrs. Pattison had showed a great desire to have a plant of this iris we added to her order one specimen at this shipment.

"Mr. Pilkington who had come to visit our establishment in 1928 was very fond of this iris and asked us to dedicate this new plant to him. That we have done. However, as we had only a small stock of this new plant, we have never listed it for commerce.

"As Mr. Pilkington when visiting us in May last had manifested a desire to have his name given not to this number 4196 but to a new plant he saw in our seedling bed, we have changed the name and given to No. 4196 the new following name of Ministre Fernand David and it is this same plant we have listed this year under this new name of Ministre Fernand David. We are very sorry for this contretemps and it is not our fault. That comes that in America they have started too soon on business before we have listed it ourselves. Consequently the plant numbered 4196 is named now President Fernand David. There is no mistake in this matter. If we list for commerce one iris President Pilkington that will take place under one or two years. Ministre Fernand David is a magnificent plant and you can find the description of this variety in our special catalogue."

Mr. Mead's letter seems to give the key to the whole mixup in his statement that M. Cayeux had two plants under the name of Ministre Fernand David, one of which was 4196. What seems more probable is that there were two plants under the number 4196, one of which was Mephisto and the other Ministre Fernand David. They seem to be outstanding dark irises. If M. Cayeux had not got mixed up in his irises in his descriptions and had said that the red-violet Ministre Fernand David was a magnified Louis Bel he would have exactly described the 4196 in Mrs. Pattison's garden which seems to be the original 4196 so far as can be guessed now.

What Mr. Mead's unbloomed President Pilkington and Mrs. Keller's Robert Wallace type President Pilkington may really be remains to be seen. M. Cayeux has caused a fine mixup and he is notoriously careless in duplicating names even among his latest irises. We have Watteau from both Vilmorin and Cayeux. There is also an old Mephisto and in his 1930 list appears Emir although Mr. Yeld has a well known iris of that name. If M. Cayeux insists in duplicating both names and plants, and carelessly mixes up descriptions as well, he is not likely to gain any popularity among iris buyers who can only guess what they are going to receive.

He seems to have at least three very fine dark irises.

However, American iris breeders, some of whom have worked as long, if not longer, than M. Cayeux with Dominion and its progeny, have reached a point where they need not fear competition from any foreign breeder and a European iris must be outstanding indeed, to take precedence over American seedlings. So far, M. Cayeux's direct point of superiority seems to be in deep yellows as manifested in Pluie d'Or and we are assured that he has improved materially on that outstanding iris by both American and English critics.

Pluie d'Or is at present without doubt, at least as grown here in Illinois, far and away the finest deep yellow in commerce. Its branching stem and number of blooms open at one time making it a most conspicuous iris. It was surprising to see a statement by Mrs. Nesmith in an iris review in Horticulture that Coronation was better branched in the east than Pluie d'Or. Such is far from the case as the two irises grow in Illinois, Pluie d'Or having one of the finest branched stems this writer has ever seen while Coronation has shown no such distinction and competes only in purity of color.

I was much disappointed to find that Mr. Pilkington in his very interesting comment on the newer Cayeux irises in the October number of the BULLETIN did not mention No. 4196, Ministre Ferdinand David or Mephisto. I am sure a number of members would have been greatly interested in his description of these or this iris.

It was also a matter of gratification to a humble observer to find himself as recorded in the July BULLETIN in almost complete accord with so eminent an authority as Mr. Pilkington in an estimate of the Cayeux 1928 and 1929 irises, particularly as to the high esteem for Député Nomblot and disappointment in Vert Galant, the Dykes medal winner.

I should disagree with Mr. Pilkington in his low rating of Pluie d'Or, naturally, not having seen the un-introduced better yellows and should have given it the three x's. I also wonder if Mr. Pilkington follows a seemingly accepted theory that does not seem to me to have any sound foundation, that a pale yellow iris necessarily is of better garden effect than a deep yellow one. Only on this theory could I agree that Helios was of better garden value than Pluie d'Or.

So far as color value alone is concerned Carcanet is quite as good as Helios and Prairie Gold is even better and Gold Imperial quite as good as Pluie d'Or. In height, size and branching, the French novelties, however, are far superior. The Sass brothers, so far as color is concerned, have better deep yellows in their intermediates which bloom far enough into the tall bearded season to be comparable. We have American pale yellows that are as tall and as large as Helios. I think it is the combined size, height and perfection of form of Helios that particularly commend it.

Mr. Pilkington says that Néne has poor substance. It has shown no such traits in two years' observation here—in fact, quite the contrary, its standards holding stiffly erect while many others flopped. M. Cayeux needs to get non-skid standards into a number of his big fellows which have the weakness of a collapsible upper story.

Farandole, which Mr. Pilkington does not regard highly, seemed to me a fine thing, a softer toned Frieda Mohr in coloring, the falls of good substance but the standards in hot weather showing a tendency to collapse which Frieda Mohr doesn't.

Speaking of Vert Galant, Mr. Schreiner makes the following comment:

"I bloomed Vert Galant and in spite of the haft venation, I thought the oval form, full blade form, glistening smooth standards and a remarkable fine clear edge, the color of the standards edging the falls, to me a real detail, made it more refined than Glowing Embers."

Mr. Schreiner had hoped to bloom Palaemon and Blue Velvet, the Wallace introduction being hailed by its introducer, at least, as the finest dark blue but the English importation, due to the culinary efforts of the government in its hunt for bugs, did not bloom. Cydnus, another highly praised Wallace Dominion seedling, did. Of this Mr. Schreiner says, "Although it bloomed small, it showed great clarity, purity, and brightness of color. With size it should be good. Owing to the depredations of mice, I did not get a typical stem on Blue Velvet and it bloomed short stalked, so I cannot judge it as to stem. It had fine texture, size and color. I would have less haft venation as in Swazi for my ideal.

"In red toned irises, Dauntless, Redwing, Schiawassee were best. Peerless made a fine showing as did King Tut."

Mr. Schreiner was also disappointed in getting no bloom from Jason, Wallace's new yellow rival of Pluie d'Or. Concerning the latter, he comments, "There is a peculiar division of viewpoint here,—one the plant and stalk in the garden, the other, say, a cut bloom considered for its color, petals, size, and substance. The first viewpoint is excellent, the second not so good. It has an intense central glow extending out along the hafts but the outer zone of the blade pales almost to white. Coronation, on the other hand, this year was solid yellow to the ends. I consider Pluie d'Or still only a mile post along the journey to the goal. If I met W. R. Dykes without having heard of it previously I should not get excited.

"I haven't bloomed all of the Cayeux Art Shades so cannot speak conclusively. There are a few I shall keep. Rosa Bonheur and Fromentin are two of them. The next two are similar. I favor Bastien Le Page against Delacroix and both have to compete with Old Gold. I will ditch Corot, Gustave Courbet, L'Hermitte, Meissonnier. The whole 1929 set except Pigalle, which is like Isabey, Clément Dubuffe and Géricault, I cannot see much in. Troyon is a little better than Oehracea.

"Among the new irises as they bloomed for me outstanding were Persia, King Midas and Dauntless. They took the palm. Others showing up strikingly were King Tut, Ophelia and Eu-

phony,—a tossup between them; Magenta, short but colorful; Néne, huge but lacking color appeal; Los Angeles; Rameses, fine but short; Sunbeam and Gloaming, earlies; old Tyrian, exceptionally rich; Lindbergh and Katherine McFarland for color value; Montour, Edgewood, Elsinore, Klamath for size, lasting substance, form; Rheintraube which looked better to me than Dorothy Dietz; Jane Williamson, Orion, Jack Rose, Monterey, El Capitan, Frieda Mohr and Sensation.

“Klamath has everything, I fear, except a rapturous color,—somewhere between Lent A Williamson and Pendragon. Modoc has wonderful color and grows tall and large.”

Mr. L. J. Egelberg, introducer of one of last year's finest new irises, Elizabeth Egelberg, a huge rose-toned iris with a branching stem almost to the ground and of exceptional floriferousness, speaks a word for the German introduction Lenzschnee. “I think this better than Yves Lassailly,” he writes. “Its heavy substance, rounded divisions and purity of color make it an iris of exceptional beauty. For some reason it has had small distribution but it is one of the very fine things in whites. It has pale blue falls of somewhat similar coloring to Yves Lassailly.”

#### LANTERN SLIDES AND LECTURES

Through the good work of Mrs. Peckham our collection of slides has been markedly increased and brought up-to-date. Each has been duly labeled and the collection has been arranged in sets of 60 to 100 slides to accompany printed lectures if such are desired.

**FEES** \$10.00, plus transportation and insurance on the value of \$300.

Four Lectures in pamphlet form. \$1.00 to members; to non-members, \$2.00.

One subject separate, to members 25c each; to non-members 50c each. The slides may be used with, or without the following lectures:

No. 1. **THE IRIS.** R. S. Sturtevant.

No. 2. **CHRONICLE OF AMERICAN IRISES.** Dr. John K. Small, with notes on the western natives by E. A. S. Peckham.

No. 3. **HISTORY OF BEARDED IRISES.** J. C. Wister.

No. 4. **THE WILD GARDEN.** R. S. Sturtevant.

In each case Mrs. Peckham has edited and enlarged articles previously printed and has inserted the numbers of the lantern slides in the text, a most valuable contribution.

**APPLICATIONS** should be made, *in advance*, to Mrs. Katherine Leigh, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

## NOTICE

Details of the \$100.00 Prize offered by Robert Wayman will be found on page 40 of BULLETIN No. 15.

Publications available from Science Press Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa.  
Checks payable to American Iris Society.

### Bulletins

No. 1. June, 1920. The Culture of Irises in the United States. 32 pp. Out of print.

No. 2. January, 1921. Garden Irises, Past and Present. 44 pp. The Development of Tall Bearded Irises in the 19th Century. Sir Michael Foster and his Irises. Registration and notes on hybridization and garden effects. \$1.00.

No. 3. June, 1921. Sir Michael Foster and his Work. 32 pp. Illustrated. Supply limited. \$3.00.

No. 4. January, 1922. 34 pp. Check List. Out of print.

No. 5. May, 1922. Symposium. 32 pp. Numerical ratings of some 700 varieties which are a most valuable guide to the relative value of standard varieties. Supply limited. \$3.00.

No. 6. October, 1922. Description of Varieties, Part I. 40 pp. Notes on European Irises (see also Nos. 7, 9 and 12). \$1.00.

No. 7. January, 1923. Descriptions of Varieties, Part II. 40 pp. Articles by A. J. Bliss, W. J. Caparne, and J. M. Shull. 50 cents.

No. 8. October, 1923. Check List, October, 1923. 40 pp. Out of print.

No. 9. December, 1923. A review of the Irises raised by William Mohr. 46 pp. Ill. A detailed review of bulbous Irises and their culture. Descriptions, Part III. 50 cents.

No. 10. January, 1924. Irises for the Beginner. 60 pp. Ill. A comprehensive treatment of all Irises adapted to the small garden, with recommended lists of varieties, garden and cultural notes. Supply limited. \$3.00.

No. 11. May, 1924. Beardless Irises. 40 pp. Ill. A complete and compact review of the species and varieties of this group of the Iris family. The articles by W. R. Dykes are of especial interest. \$1.00.

No. 12. October, 1924. Notes and Descriptions, Part IV. 40 pp. Ill. This brings the list of descriptions up to about five hundred of the finest varieties. 50 cents.

No. 13. December, 1924. A Classification of Bearded Irises. 36 pp. The first published color classification of the group and a valuable reference. \$1.00.

No. 14. January, 1925. Bertrand H. Farr. 68 pp. Ill. The man and his work with Irises. Official records of the Society, 1920-1925, including the Code of Nomenclature, a 1924 Bibliography of Iris Literature, the White and Black lists of varieties. \$1.50.

No. 15. April, 1925. Irises of the Future. 40 pp. Ill. Articles by Sydney B. Mitchell, B. Y. Morrison, Sherman Duffy, and others. Trial garden reports and records. \$1.00.

No. 16. July, 1925. A Report on Sterility in Irises. 44 pp. Ill. The first scientific study of the subject and the result of research at the New York Botanical Garden. The American Iris Society has been the first popular flower society to initiate and support scientific research. This BULLETIN is not recommended to the casual reader. Supply limited. \$2.00.

No. 17. October, 1925. Japanese Irises and Others. 44 pp. Ill. Prof. Miyazawa speaks of his iris work, M. Denis writes of White Irises, and others tell of their successes. It is an unusually chatty issue. 50 cents.

No. 18. January, 1926. 48 pp. Reports of Officers and of Trial Gardens, Text of Display Garden Agreement. 1925 Bibliography. 1925 Introductions and Registrations. Extracts from *Les Iris dans les Jardins*, by M. Correvon. \$1.00.

No. 19. April, 1926. W. R. Dykes. 40 pp. Ill. Dedicated to the memory of W. R. Dykes, a most interesting and permanent record of a life's work with irises. It includes the most valuable of his occasional writings. Further technical notes on sterility. \$1.00.

No. 20. July, 1926. The Iris of Gerard's Herbal. 32 pp. Illustrated from the original. Iris combinations for the garden. Reports of 1926 exhibitions. \$1.00.

No. 21. October, 1926. Planting an Iris Garden. 44 pp. Ill. Further Studies in Sterility. *Iris flavissima* and many odd notes from England and America. Supply limited. \$1.50.

No. 22. January, 1927. Exhibition Policy. 60 pp. Ill. 1926 Society Records. 1926 Bibliography. 1926 Introductions and Registrations. Further Sterility Studies. \$1.00.

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Iris numbers of Addisonia. Published by the New York Botanical Garden.

Addisonia, No. 1. \$3.00. December, 1924.

Addisonia, No. 2. \$2.00. March, 1927.

Addisonia, No. 3. \$2.00. March, 1929.

## American Iris Society Test Gardens

### Who and Where They Are—What They Need

**Brooklyn Botanic Garden**, 1000 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Geo. M. Reed in charge. Test Garden for Beardless Irises making a special study of Japanese varieties. Pests and diseases studied here. New Japanese, New Siberian, Beardless species, *Oncocyclus* and *Regelia* varieties required. Communication in regard to Beardless varieties invited.

**California Botanic Garden**, Sawtelle, Calif. Dr. S. S. Berry, 1145 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Calif., supervising Iris collection. Plants for this garden should be sent in his care. The collection at the Garden is being maintained though no actual test work is being carried on.

**Cornell University**, Dept. of Floriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Alfred M. S. Pridham in charge. General Test Garden. Large collection standard varieties needing all newer varieties including Bulbous. Dwarf Bearded test being made by Dr. Albert H. Wright. Two plants of each of these should be sent to him that they can be studied in the two plots.

**Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts**, Ames, Iowa. Prof. E. C. Volz in charge. General Test Garden having standard varieties. Needs all new varieties and any Beardless, Japanese and Dwarf Bearded varieties.

**Macdonald College**, Quebec, Canada. Prof. T. G. Bunting in charge. Have a small collection of standard varieties and need all newer sorts of all groups. American originations will be especially welcome. Please let Prof. Bunting know what you can send and he will send you a permit number for entry of the plants into Canada.

**Marsh Botanical Garden**, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Dr. Geo. C. Nichols in charge. Have a collection of better standard sorts and some newer varieties. Need new Beardless and newest Bearded.

**Minnesota, University of.** Mr. F. X. Schreiner, Route 1, Riverview Sta., St. Paul, Minn., in charge. Varieties of Bearded, Beardless, species and Bulbous. All needed for study and display.

**Missouri Botanical Garden**, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. P. A. Kohl in charge. General Test Garden desiring all new varieties, Bearded, Beardless or Bulbous and species to complete collection and provide material for various tests and display.

**Morton Arboretum**, Lisle, DuPage Co., Ill. Mr. C. E. Godshalk in charge. General Test and Display Garden for all kinds of Bearded, Beardless, species. Many duplicates needed as several gardens are being laid out. All standard and new sorts welcome.

**New York Botanical Garden**, Bronx Park, New York, N. Y. Mr. K. M. Boynton in charge. Test Garden for Bearded varieties. **Trial Garden for seedlings.** Breeding Garden for species under direction of Dr. A. B. Stout. Dr. J. K. Small is testing and describing new species collected by him. New varieties of Bearded needed. Seedlings sent in should be marked "Seedlings for Trial."

**Oklahoma, The University of.** Norman, Oklahoma. Prof. R. H. Moore in charge. Needed all standard and new varieties of Bearded, Beardless, Bulbous and species. Wish to get a good representative collection here for study and display.

**Saskatchewan, University of.** Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Prof. C. F. Patterson in charge. Glad to receive any newer varieties, particularly of American seedlings and all species to test for hardiness. All groups desired. Senders should write first to Prof. Patterson, who will get permit for specified number of plants.

**Texas Agricultural Experiment Station**, College Station, Texas. Dr. S. H. Yarnell in charge. General Test Garden anxious for all species, Beardless, Bearded, Dwarf Bearded, Bulbous varieties for tests and display. *Oncocyclus* and *Regelia* varieties welcomed here. Plants are best sent here in September, October, November rather than in late July and August because of the dry summer season.

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*Published by The Iris Society (England)*

Compiled and edited by GEORGE DILLISTONE.

This book contains 280 pages of Articles, Notes and Comments on species and varieties of Irises written by Mr. Dykes between 1905 and 1925. These have been collected and edited, and are now republished with the permission of the various publications in which they originally appeared. The writings are so full of useful information, much of which is unobtainable from any other source, that it was felt essential to arrange them in permanent form for the use of all Iris lovers.

A committee consisting of Mr. G. P. Baker, Mr. G. L. Pilkington and Mr. George Dillistone have had charge of all arrangements of the publication and were able to raise a guaranty fund to provide the cost of publication.

The collection is a fitting tribute to the man who penned its contents at various times under ever changing circumstances. Throughout the years during which they were written, it is possible to trace the results of first impressions subsequently confirmed or modified.

The ground covered by these writings can be estimated by the fact that the book contains 12 pages of Index in which there are approximately 2,000 references.

By arrangement with The Iris Society (England) The American Iris Society is to be the sole distributor of this book in the United States. As the number of copies allotted to this country is limited, early application is advisable.

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\* From Bulletin 15, page 40.

